"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; showers to-morrow.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,487. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers have notified England that they would make no further concessions, but would stand by their latest reply. The English press, in commenting on the situation, says that Mr. Chamberlain knew of this when he made his speech. English troops will be massed at Laing's Neck and Mafeking to surround the Transvaal in event of war, which, it is admitted, seems inevitable. The argument on the transmission of arms through Cape Colony continues. Premier Schreiner holding that it should be allowed. It is said authoritatively that Orange Free State and Transvaal are in an offensive and defensive alliance. Gen. Joubert says it now needs but a spark to do mischief. Walter Wellman, the leader of the polar expedition which recently returned to Norway, gave some details of his disastrous journey. The party made maps of Franz Josef Land, but was compelled to return on account of an accident which crippled the leader. One man was buried in the Far North. A battle between rebels and Government troops is reported to have occurred near Santo Domingo, the Government troops being defeated. Jiminez attempted to land at Santiago, but was prevented. A man named Rutherford, an American, is held at Kingston, Jamaica, charged with murder. Two deaths from bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. Thatcher, the man who is accused of swindling in Ohio, Michigan, and other States, yesterday attempted suicide in London. Sixteen men are reported killed in a mine at St. Etienne. A pretender claimed the throne of Korea. He was arrested and decapitated.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has just submitted to Attorney General Griggs his brief of argument on behalf of the Captain, who was convicted last year of embezzlement of Government funds.

Twelve great steel arches of the new Coliseum, in Chicago, which were to support the superstructure, fell to the ground after they had been put in place. Nine men were crushed to death, two are missing, and several others are fatally injured.

Page 2.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday told why he thinks the Ramapo contract is a good thing for the city.

Page 3.

The wall paper manufacturers of the United States are in annual session at the Gilsey House.

Four inmates, two children and two adults, of St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage, at Sparkill, perished by fire early yesterday morning. Many were injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building.

President McKinley welcomed the returning Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment at Pittsburg, and made a speech in which he praised the patriotism of the troops. He said that he was responsible for everything that Gen. Otis had done in the Philippines. The President left for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Page 4.

A pronounced change is taking place in Cuban sentiment and little talk is now heard about independence, while the annexationists are growing bolder every day.

Gen. Roe has decided on the line of march for the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey's return, and he said yesterday probably 10,000 troops from other States, besides the entire strength of the New York National Guard, would take part in it.

Page 5.

Elfin Conig, at 60 to 1, captured the Autumn Maiden Stakes at Sheepshead yesterday. Toluca won the Flying Handicap.

Capt. Benjamin Tucker, a Yankee, is so impressed with the Shamrock that he is betting even money on the cup challenger. A complete set of new spars, much longer than the present ones, are said to be due here for use on the yacht.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided a case involving export and domestic rates of railroads on grain and flour. No ruling is made on the question of a lower tariff on export than domestic grain, but the matter is discussed. Export flour is allowed a differential of 2 cents. It is decided that intermediate points must have equal rates and that the export rate must be published.

Page 6.

The American Bar Association convened at Buffalo yesterday. The principal subject discussed was "Trusts," and the speakers on this topic were Senator Manderson and Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark, N. J.

Page 12.

The funeral of Katherine L. and Juanita T. Terry and Charles W. Trippe, Jr., who were killed at Seabright Wednesday, was held yesterday.

Richard Kenworthy, who was shot yesterday by Robert J. Lusk in the latter's apartments, at 201 West Sixteenth Street, is dying in the New York Hospital.

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, widow of Mortimer W. Earle, formerly well known in Wall Street, tried suicide yesterday in the home of J. M. Hannan, where she worked as a servant.

Merchants said yesterday that they believed the price of tin plate would continue to climb. The increased price has induced rivals to organize to compete with the trust.

The answer expected yesterday from the Whisky Trust to the proposition of the independents relative to the allotment of production in Kentucky was not received, and a lively fight is looked for.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday shifted eight Police Captains and reduced a number of detectives to patrol duty. Capt. White, who made a vigorous campaign in Long Island City against vice, was sent to Newtown.

The three attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, who were arrested recently for having caused the death of James McGuire, a patient, were formally charged with manslaughter yesterday by a Coroner's jury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

BRONZE BUST OF DR. WISE.

Ordered by His Congregation to Mark His Eightieth Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The sculptor Sir Moses Ezekiel has completed the clay bust of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, to model which he came to this country last April.

At the time of the celebration of Rabbi Wise's eightieth birthday it was decided by his congregation to have his bust cast in bronze. The clay model is remarkably true to life, and was on exhibition at Rabbi Wise's Summer home.

The bronze bust will be cast at Sir Moses Ezekiel's studio in Rome.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED.

Chicago Policyholders Want Rebates Deducted from Future Premiums.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—What is believed to be the first of several suits against life insurance companies, having provisions in their policies declaring a rebate in the premiums to be paid, was filed in the United States Circuit Court against the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York for the recovery of the amounts alleged due Mrs. Amanda C. Marshall and Mrs. Helen L. Mitchell.

The papers, filed by Attorney Frederick A. Smith, fix the amount of damages in each case at $1,000. The policies are for $5,000 each, and the plaintiffs declare that, though they have many times applied to the company for the reduction granted by the wording of the policy, they have been met with refusal.

Don't Swelter in the City.

Visit Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or other fine resorts on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 429 Broadway. Best accommodations. Summer sports.—Adv.

PROCLAIMS CAPT. CARTER INNOCENT

Wayne MacVeagh Submits Brief to Attorney General Griggs.

LAW VIOLATED AT THE TRIAL

Testimony Admitted in Disregard of Settled Rules of Evidence.

Witnesses for the Prosecution Assailed—Private Papers Unlawfully Seized—Accused Confident of Acquittal.

Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has just submitted to Attorney General Griggs his brief of argument on behalf of the Captain, who was convicted by the general court-martial, at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12, 1898, of embezzlement of Government funds appropriated for the improvement of that harbor. Mr. MacVeagh's brief proclaims, on almost every page of his argument and review, the entire innocence of Capt. Carter. The case itself is one of the most celebrated in the annals of military jurisprudence, and the public curiosity has been stimulated rather than diminished by the long delay of President McKinley in approving or setting aside the decision of the military court.

After the decision of the court got into the hands of the President, he turned it over to ex-Senator Edmunds for review. It is understood that Mr. Edmunds's conclusion was favorable to Capt. Carter. Still the President took no action, and submitted the matter to his Attorney General, who, according to reports from Washington, has announced his intention of making his report by Sept. 15.

Capt. Carter's friends employed Wayne MacVeagh, after the case had been put into the President's hands, to review it carefully and to report his opinion. This Mr. MacVeagh has done, after more than ten months' study of the evidence at his home, at Bryn Mawr. His brief consists of ninety closely printed pages. It was submitted to the Attorney General in order that the latter, who had promised to give Mr. MacVeagh opportunity for an oral discussion of the case before making his report, might have the counsel's views in case he wished to make a report earlier than the date he had set, Sept. 15. Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, but will return about Sept. 4, and will probably appear before the Attorney General at once and present his views of the case orally.

CAPT. CARTER CONFIDENT.

Capt. Carter said yesterday, when asked about the brief of his counsel and the present status of his case: "I can only say that I am entirely innocent of every offense charged against me; and that my innocence will be established by the examination of the testimony taken at my trial."

Mr. MacVeagh begins his brief with the proposition: "I think I can demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt the absolute innocence of Capt. Carter of the offenses of which he was mistakenly convicted by the general court-martial."

He "brands as a sheer and absolute falsehood" the repeated report "that the friends and counsel of Capt. Carter are pleading with the President for mercy for him," and says that so far from pleading for delay, they have pressed for an early and final decision. He accepts full responsibility for Capt. Carter's silence under the grave charges against his character.

The counsel has much to say as to the "general incompetence of a detail of officers selected ad hoc by the Secretary of War to deal with such questions. It is no derogation from the character of a military officer to say that his training distinctly disqualifies him to deal with important questions of law and fact involving large sums of money and presenting complicated and difficult questions of evidence such as are frequently presented in the voluminous record of this case."

He also calls attention to the fact that "the findings of a majority of such a detail of officers have no validity whatever until they have been affirmatively approved by the executive authority which ordered them to assemble."

As to the manner of conducting the trial, Mr. MacVeagh takes special exception to the declaration of the court that it would not be bound by rules of evidence. The tribunal said: "Questions asked by the court cannot be objected to upon the rules of evidence. The court can ask any question which it sees fit to elucidate the case."

RESULT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

"It is really incredible," says Mr. MacVeagh, "that in this country and at this time anybody should advance such a proposition, but there it is spread at full length on the record. After such an announcement the conviction of Capt. Carter, not only without evidence, but against evidence, was as sure to follow as the night follows the day.

"After reading such language we can readily understand why upon the methods and verdicts of such tribunals there has long rested the general condemnation of mankind. Sir James Mackintosh said that proverbs were 'the condensed good sense of nations,' and it has long been a proverb that such tribunals are 'organized to convict.'

"Throughout the entire investigation testimony was admitted in flagrant disregard of the settled rules of evidence, with the inevitable result of incumbering the record with a vast mass of both unintentional and intentional misstatements, and necessarily confusing and prejudicing the mind by considerations which had no proper relation whatever to the issues being tried."

He cites the 103d article of war, which is as follows: "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial," and shows that the inquiry was extended back as far as five years; "and he was tried in every single respect as if no such article of war had ever been enacted by Congress."

Mr. MacVeagh goes carefully through the entire testimony, and undertakes to show that it fails to prove the charges of conspiracy and embezzlement against Capt. Carter, and also that many of the witnesses of the prosecution were discredited even during the trial. Of one of these witnesses, Arthur S. Cooper, whom he takes as a type, he says:

"If his conclusively shown to be telling falsehoods, he is entitled to the credit of telling picturesque falsehoods. I am glad to say that I never before, in any record, encountered any person responsible for a serious prosecution who would have ventured to put again upon the stand a witness like Cooper, much less to recall him ten times after such exposure of his true character.

"No contrast could be more striking," he says, "than that between the character of the witnesses called by Capt. Carter's prosecutors in their effort to defame and destroy him and the character of the witnesses called by him in his defense." He cites the names of George Y. Wisner, a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Lieut. Thomas H. Rees of the Corps of Engineers, and assistant professor of engineering at West Point; Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend of the Corps of Engineers, Major William T. Rossell of the Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, and others, and says:

OFFICER'S WORK PRAISED.

"Every man on this long roll of distinguished, competent, and disinterested witnesses gave his full and unqualified approval to the course pursued by Capt. Carter. Gen. Craighill added that, in his opinion, the work done by Capt. Carter in the Savannah River and Harbor 'is one of the most successful operations of which I have any knowledge, either in this or any other country, and that the cost for the results obtained is not unreasonable. Credit for obtaining these results is entirely due to Capt. Carter.'

"As justifying to some extent Gen. Craighill's eulogy on these works, I wish to call attention to the vast sums expended in other countries in giving depth of water to the harbors of cities. There is on Pages 3,792-3-4-5 of the record a compilation showing that Glasgow has expended $74,000,000; Hamburg, $39,000,000; Havre, $28,000,000; Antwerp, $25,000,000; Newcastle-on-Tyne, $27,000,000, and Rotterdam, $26,000,000. This shows how comparatively insignificant was the $3,000,000 or more expended under Capt. Carter in securing a depth of twenty-six feet of water for the Harbor of Savannah."

In conclusion, Mr. MacVeagh says:

"Capt. Carter's own testimony was not needed to prove his innocence, for every page of the record of the case, when read without prejudice, proves it, but if any such need had existed, his frank answers to every question, whether of friend or of foe, would have supplied it.

"His prosecutors by their unlawful seizure of his private and confidential papers were enabled to search his whole life as with a microscope, and they tried to torture into evidence against him alike his management of the great works in his charge and his expenditure of 50 cents for the Government for ammonia and of 25 cents for himself for a tooth brush, but Capt. Carter's testimony disposes in a most satisfactory manner of every attempted perversion of any one of his acts, great or small, and of itself conclusively establishes his innocence of every charge brought against him.

"For the serious errors in law with which the record of this case is fairly saturated, and which worked grievous wrong to the accused, the findings which were the result of those errors must necessarily be disapproved, and as there is no evidence to be found therein incompatible with the absolute innocence of the accused, no reasonable ground exists for subjecting him to another trial."

TESTS OF STREET-CAR BRAKES.

Practical Demonstration of New Inventions to be Had Before Railroad Commissioners.

The members of the State Railroad Commission will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and for the next two days will devote the greater part of each day to witnessing practical tests of the latest brakes for street railroad cars. During the year many inventors of car brakes have submitted their inventions to the Commissioners, and each patentee has claimed for his production that it is the best thing of its kind ever conceived, and that its adoption means the saving of many lives and the placing of a car under the absolute control of the gripman, motorman, or driver, as the case may be.

The board has approved conditionally of twenty-one of these brakes. All of them will have a test on cars going at eight, twelve, sixteen, and twenty miles an hour, respectively. The trial of the first set of seven will be had to-day on the tracks of the Metropolitan system in the Harlem district. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company furnished the cars and assumed the expense of fitting the brakes and making the trials.

Two weeks hence the second set of seven will be tried, and still two weeks later the third set of seven will be experimented with.

The tests will be made in the presence of the most competent railroad men in the country, and the commission will be largely guided by the judgment of these men in determining which is the best of all the lately invented brakes. Among those who will probably witness the trials to-day are William C. Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, Edward Lauterbach, and Henry Elias of this borough, Clinton L. Rossiter and John L. Heins of Brooklyn, George B. M. Harvey, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, United States Senator S. B. Elkins, Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, and representatives from about every city of prominence in the country.

SAID HE WAS THE MESSIAH.

Ex-Shovelmaker Made the Announcement and Attracted a Following.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 28.—John B. Branch of Waterville, thirty-five years old, who before he became a minister was a shovel-handle maker, created a sensation in a Gospel tent last night by announcing that he was the Messiah.

Many of those who have heard Mr. Branch are inclined to believe that what he says is true, and he is having many followers in his new religion, which is not unlike the Rev. Frank W. Sanford's Holy Ghost and Us Society. Skeptical people in Waterville have notified Mr. Branch to leave town or he will be ridden on a rail.

ALABAMA IS FOR BRYAN.

Representative Underwood Says the State Is Strong for Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—"The situation in Alabama," said Representative Underwood to-day, "both in business and politics is very satisfactory. Around Birmingham in particular business is booming. We will soon have the biggest steel plant in the world, and the development in that section will necessarily be beneficial to the entire South.

"Politically, the Democrats of Alabama are generally harmonious, and the State is strongly for Bryan and free silver. The delegation to the next Democratic Convention will be unanimously for the renomination of Mr. Bryan, and for the Chicago platform, with such additions as developments since 1896 suggest.

"It would be impossible for a man to be successful in opposition to Bryan in Alabama. I do not believe that there is a district in the State where an anti-Bryan man could be elected to Congress. Nine Democrats out of every ten are earnestly in favor of Bryan and the Chicago platform."

SENATOR JONES COMING HOME.

His Health Excellent—Intends to Direct the Democratic Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chairman Samuel Cook of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Democratic Committee to-day received a letter from Senator Jones, saying that he would return from Europe to be in Chicago by Oct. 1.

"Mr. Jones is in excellent health, and I infer from his letter that he will return from Scotland to take active command of the Democratic forces," said Mr. Cook. "The letter is purely personal, and touches but little on the political situation."

OHIO DEMOCRATS GATHERING.

J. R. McLean and Other Candidates on Hand for State Convention.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 28.—John R. McLean arrived for the Democratic State Convention this afternoon, and Col. James Kilbourne came in to-night. All the other candidates for Governor and for the other places on the State ticket are here. The preliminary meetings do not occur until 4 P. M. to-morrow, and the convention does not meet until Wednesday.

There is no change to-day as to figures. The arrival of McLean has made his friends more enthusiastic, and that of Kilbourne has made some of his more desperate. The McLean men are figuring on his running mates. They prefer Col. James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but so far neither he nor his friends will concede the nomination to McLean or accept the second place. If the Kilbourne men hold out, it is likely that the ticket will be McLean and Sherwood.

The McLean leaders held a conference late this evening and gave assurances afterward of a majority of 76 over all, together with claims of 17 sure and probably 18 of the 21 Congressional districts. This would insure them control of all the committees to-morrow night.

The indications to-night are that there will be opposition to the adoption of the proposed Constitution that provides a more definite plan of party organization and a uniform system for selecting delegates to all Democratic conventions in the State.

SWINDLER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Thatcher, Who Worked the Large-Sums-in-Chancery Game in London, Takes Chloral, but Survives.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Thatcher, the man who is accused of swindling citizens of Ohio, Michigan, and other States, tried to commit suicide yesterday by taking a huge dose of chloral, on account of the many Americans who came here for the purpose of getting back the money which he had induced them to give him in order that he might secure for them large unclaimed sums in Chancery.

The visitors found his English wife and told her their story. Thatcher lives in a different part of the town from his wife. The latter saw him and told him that the Americans seemed determined to get their money. He promised to see them, but, instead of doing so, he took the chloral, evidently feeling that he was at the end of his rope.

His wife's mother seemed to guess his intention and sent the wife back to him. She found him almost at his last gasp. A doctor was called in and an antidote was administered. The doctor said that the man would have been dead in another ten minutes. Thatcher is still prostrated, but was able to send word to his victims that he would be able to prove his honesty of purpose.

Thatcher is without money, and his dupes, who thought to get back their own, will lose the expenses of their trip and get nothing but experience for their trouble.

THATCHER WANTED AT DAYTON.

Sixty Alleged Heirs There Contributed Nearly $8,000 for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 28.—George W. Thatcher, the real estate and claim agent who was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives in London, England, is wanted here. He represented to G. W. Flacker that his wife was an heir to an estate amounting to $120,000 in Germany. Thatcher gained the confidence of the Flackers and other alleged heirs to the number of thirty in Hamilton, Springfield, Yellow Springs, and other places.

Meetings were held at the Flacker residence here, and sometimes as many as sixty persons attended. All of them contributed, and Thatcher went to secure the estate. Nothing was heard from him for over two months. The heirs compared notes and found that Thatcher had written them under different names. It is alleged he secured nearly $8,000.

Thatcher was deputized as a Special Deputy Sheriff, and left Aug. 14 for Germany. It now develops the estate amounts to only about $5,000, and when all expenses are paid only about $600 will remain. Thatcher has a wife and six children, who formerly lived near the Soldiers' Home.

KENTUCKY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

State Senator Clark of Jackson County Seriously Wounded—One of His Opponents May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BERA, Ky., Aug. 28.—Another mountain feud has burst forth, this time in the adjoining County of Jackson. The persons involved represent two of the richest and most influential families in the county. One of the victims was State Senator William Clark. The trouble had its origin in a quarrel several years ago. Politics is said to have been at the bottom of it.

On Saturday Senator Clark, in company with Sherman Radford, went to McKee, the county seat of Jackson, on legal business. Before he had been in the town long he met James Hayes, an old enemy. Radford and Clark were alone, while Hayes's three sons were with him.

After a few words had been exchanged both sides began shooting. Senator Clark was hit four times, in the neck, leg, foot, and also in the chest. He is in a critical condition. In spite of his wounds he insisted on attempting to continue fighting as he lay on the ground. No one in the Hayes party was wounded, except one of the boys, who received the contents of a shotgun in the body. He will probably die.

The people of Jackson County are greatly excited, and further bloodshed is predicted.

OFFICER TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

New York Merchant Preferred Charges Against Policeman Jordan of the Boston Force.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The charges preferred by Jesse M. Weissman of New York against Policeman George Jordan of Division No. 4 were heard by the Police Board to-day. Jesse M. Weissman, the complainant, is a manufacturer residing at 2 East Eightieth Street, New York. He charged the officer with assaulting him in Police Station No. 4 while a prisoner on the night of July 24 last.

His story was that he and three others, including Joseph A. Gleason, were standing in front of Wirth's restaurant in Essex Street, when Jordan approached and commanded them to "move on." This request was not promptly complied with, and Weissman was arrested on the charge of obstructing foot passage, in violation of the city ordinance.

"After he booked me, he and another officer dragged me to the head of the flight of stairs leading to the cell basement," said Weissman, "and then they got hold of my arms. While descending the stairs Jordan struck me a blow which stunned me for a moment. He struck me in the eye. The officer on the other side of me struck me also. At the foot of the stairs Jordan belabored me unmercifully, dislocating my shoulder and bruising me all over. I have not a full recollection of what happened. The first blow rattled me. I cannot account for the assault, except that I asked the officer for his name when he placed me under arrest."

Weissman said that he was a member of the Harvard class of '91, and that he was formerly in business in this city.

Jordan admitted striking the prisoner twice. He said that he acted in self-defense, and did not strike until he was struck in the face and kicked in the stomach.

John Brown's Men Disinterred.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The bodies of A. D. Stevens and A. E. Hazlett, two of the men executed with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, were disinterred here to-day and will be shipped to North Elba, N. Y., where they will lie beside those of the others of the party. The bodies were brought here from Harper's Ferry just after the execution, by Mrs. Rebecca Spring, who sympathized with Brown and his men, and interred on property owned by her here. The bones of the men, when disinterred to-day, were found in good condition, and even the clothing they wore was still in a fair state of preservation.

Cruiser Chicago at Rio Janeiro.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The cruiser Chicago reports her arrival at Rio Janeiro yesterday, from Cape Town, South Africa. Admiral Howison will come north, arriving in New York about Oct. 5. He will be retired on Oct. 10.

NINE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Twelve Huge Steel Arches of a Chicago Building Fall.

TWO MISSING; OTHERS HURT

Most of the Injured Will Die, and the New Coliseum Is a Mass of Ruins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum Building, in course of erection on Wabash Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. It is known that nine lives were crushed out.

The bodies of two men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Eleven are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident, and of these three will surely die, one may possibly recover, and the rest are badly injured.

All of the twelve arches were standing the twelfth and last having been completed to-day. It was the intention of the steel contractors, the Pittsburg Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to turn over its work to-night to the general contractors.

The immense "traveler," or derrick, which had been used in the erection of the arches, had been removed, and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when suddenly and without the slightest warning, the arch last put in place suddenly fell over against the next one to it.

The weight was too much for this. It gave way, crashed against the third, and then one of the great steel arches fell over to the south, precisely in the same manner, as a number of cards would fall. Nearly all the men who were killed were at work on top of the arches forty feet above the ground.

Some of them made futile attempts to slide down the side of the arches, but before they could save themselves were hurled to the ground, uttering piercing shrieks for aid as they fell. Nearly all were killed outright. The skulls of the unfortunate men were crushed into shapeless masses, their limbs were cut off as if by a monster knife, and they were mangled beyond recognition.

The immense structure began falling slowly, each arch being sustained by the cross beams supporting the entire structure. As the mass gained impetus, bars of iron inches thick snapped with a loud report, and the great mass moved faster and faster in its descent. With a crash that was heard blocks distant, the structure fell, leaving the walls practically uninjured.

An immense crowd gathered around the place, and, despite the efforts of the police, who were close at hand, they swarmed over the mass of wreckage, making desperate but ill-directed efforts to drag out the dead and to save the wounded. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were finally able to drive back the crowd and give the firemen and uninjured workmen a chance to rescue the injured.

That more men were not killed and injured was almost a miracle. Fully fifty men were at work in the space covered by the arches as they fell. A number of the men jumped into small excavations, of which there are many in the ground between the steel work, and were saved from the great masses of steel that crashed down over them.

Several of them were standing under the arches when they commenced to fall, and running to the side walls, by good fortune, happened to stand in the space left vacant by the curve of the arches away from the side walls.

Had the arches fallen to either side the loss of life must have been much heavier, but they fell true to the south on a line parallel to the side of the building, and none of them, save the two southern arches, fell at all outside of the space to be occupied by the building.

Edward Bindon, engineer, who was tending one of the engines at the south end of the structure, attributes his escape to a sudden inspiration. He was at work at his post, when he heard shouts from above and the noise of twisting girders. Ten feet away, on the ground floor, was a pile of ironwork which had not been used on the building. Bindon threw himself against the pile of girders on the floor, and under its protecting sides he lay while the massive beams from above fell on all sides about him. One of the largest arches fell directly across the pile, but Bindon was not hurt.

The dead are: Charles Wright, crushed to death; Stephen J. Thompson, crushed to death; John Fay, head crushed; Richard Sherman, head cut off; Edward Murray, head and both legs cut off; Theodore Thorne, crushed to death.

Missing and supposed to be under the ruins: Frank Logan, Alexander Millas, and Samuel Smith.

Fatally injured: John Dowd, both legs broken, both eyes knocked out, internal injuries; John White, cut on head and right side, internal injuries.

Others injured: Cornelius Toomey, head crushed, internal injuries, may recover; Peter Pelletre, crushed about shoulders and chest, serious; John Hawthorne, head cut, internal injuries, serious.

The direct cause of the accident is not known, and it will probably be several days before it is determined. One theory is that a shifting of sand beneath the foundation caused the collapse of the first arch, which brought all the others to the ground. A story which cannot be substantiated is that a number of workmen were using a pulley on the north arch while they were taking down some scaffolding that had been erected around it. They caused the arch to sway, and finally it swayed too far and fell over.

J. J. Johnson, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Bridge Company, was unable to advance any cause for the collapse of the structure.

"I cannot say what caused the accident," he said. "I am utterly at a loss to account for it. I left the building only a few minutes before the whole thing fell. We had finished putting up the last arch, and had begun taking down the traveler upon which the arches were raised to be set into place. This work was almost completed when I left the building. There remained but one or two more beams to be removed. Then I heard the crash, and could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the result of our weeks of work destroyed in a minute."

The dead are Charles Walpot, Edward Murray, Frank Logan, Stephen J. Thompson, John Farrey, Richard Sherman, Theodore Thorn, Leroy Fenner, workman from Toledo, Ohio; Al Norman, workman from Toledo.

The fatally injured are: John Marshman, fractured skull and fractured right leg; J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken; Peter Pelletier, right arm cut off at shoulder, skull fractured; John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

Those are missing and believed to be in the ruins: Edward Swanson and Joseph King.

Those hurt, but not seriously, are Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley, John Hawthorne, John J. Johnson, David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer, J. Flack, J. Hanson, and Andrew Morrison.

Dead, 9; missing, 2; fatally injured, 4; injured, not seriously, 10.

THE UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Suggested Measure as Put Forth by the Buffalo Conference.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—The last meeting of the conference for promoting uniformity in State laws took place this afternoon, questions of divorce being dealt with. A bill was introduced by the member for Kentucky to discourage fraud as to residence, by requiring the applicant for divorce to state in the petition and the witnesses in their proof to specify the house, or houses, in which the applicant lived for the time required by the law. The bill was referred to the Divorce Committee.

The bill, as reported by that committee, which names the ground of cause for divorce, was ordered to be published in the yearly report for action next year. It reads thus:

"Divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted for the following causes, arising after marriage: Adultery; extreme cruelty; habitual drunkenness or intoxication, whether arising from the use of intoxicating drinks or of drugs; conviction of felony, with sentence of imprisonment to a State prison or penitentiary, and continuous desertion for at least —— years, and shall not be granted for any other cause arising after marriage."

After some routine business the conference adjourned to meet next year at the same place and about the same time with the American Bar Association.

FOUR HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Car Ran Down a Carriage at the King's Highway, Gravesend—One Woman May Die of Her Injuries.

A trolley car of the Fifteenth Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company bound for Coney Island from Fort Hamilton, at 12 o'clock last night, dashed at full speed into a double-seated surrey at the King's Highway Railroad crossing. There were four persons in the surrey. The surrey was wrecked, and every one of the occupants was seriously injured, one of whom it is thought will surely die.

The injured are:

CARTER, Mrs. MELLIE, thirty-six years, of Osborne's Hotel, on Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay; internal injuries and lacerated scalp; thought to be dying.

SAUNDERS, MADGE, thirty-seven years old, same address; scalp wound, cuts about the head and breast, and fracture of the left arm.

McKEAN, FRANK, twenty-five years old, of 1,211 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; left leg broken and badly cut about head and face.

HOLKET, ALBERT, twenty-eight years old, of 235 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; cut about the face and head and right leg and arm sprained.

The motorman on the trolley car escaped injury.

The surrey party was on the way from Bath Beach to Sheepshead Bay, and arrived at the King's Highway railroad crossing at midnight. It is claimed that the flagman stationed at this point for the express purpose of giving warning of the approach of cars was not at his post at this hour. This contention would seem to be borne out by the fact that after the accident occurred he disappeared, and has not been seen since.

There is a curve at this spot, and around it whizzed trolley car No. 81 at full speed just as the horses attached to the surrey had stepped upon the track. There was one clang of the motorman's bell. A dash and forward spring of the horses, a shriek from the terrified women in the surrey, and then the shock.

The sound of the collision could be heard a great distance. The occupants of the surrey were thrown into the air and fell senseless in the roadway. The surrey was wrecked, and the terrified horses ran away with what was left of it and have not been caught.

There were no passengers on the trolley car, but a car bound in from Coney Island a few moments after the accident was filled with passengers, and these assisted in caring for the injured. The wounded men and women, all of whom were unconscious, were taken to the Johnson Hotel, near the scene, and the Coney Island ambulance was summoned. The news of the accident, greatly distorted, created excitement at Coney Island, and the police reserves were called out ready to care for the many thought to be dead.

Police Surgeon Cochrane and Dr. S. B. Bergen of Coney Island responded to the ambulance call, and succeeded in restoring three of the injured to consciousness. Mrs. Carter remained in a comatose condition. All four of the injured were taken to the Kings County Hospital.

DESCENDANT OF COLUMBUS DEAD

Woman Expires at Toledo in Her Eighty-first Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Mary Harriet Colombo Robinson, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, died at her home, in Sandusky, yesterday of old age. She was in her eighty-first year.

She was born in Toronto, Ontario, her father having come to this country with several of his brothers many years ago, and was considered of such interest, as the only living direct descendant of Columbus, that the management of the Chicago World's Fair made large offers for her presence in one of the buildings, but she refused them.

GLASS TRUST ABANDONED.

Failure on Account of Injunction Suit in Indiana Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 28.—It is officially announced to day that the organization of the thirty-seven-million-dollar window glass trust has been abandoned.

Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, who were financiering the deal, and are out $50,000, have withdrawn, the immediate cause being the action brought in the Indiana courts by the Glass Workers' National Association enjoining the Indiana manufacturers from entering the trust.

MALE TYPEWRITERS WANTED.

Departments in Washington Do Not Want Female Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In giving notice to the District of Columbia people that the eligible lists of stenographers and typewriters are getting to be very small, and that there is a considerable demand for such labor in the departments, necessitating the holding of examinations to replenish the lists of eligibles, much stress is placed upon the fact that the request is for males for the class of work mentioned.

Females can be admitted to the examinations to be held in September, but it is explained that the eligible lists of females are well filled, and that there will be very small chance for admission to the departments for those who might pass the examinations and prove qualified.

The chance of getting in for women depends upon the creation of positions for stenographers and typewriters in the Post Office or the Georgetown Custom House.

This is one indication of a tendency which exists and is growing in all the departments to prefer male to female labor. Some bureaus that formerly employed many women have substituted men wherever possible.

TRADE INCREASES $70,000,000.

Chicago's Wholesale Houses Give Estimates for This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A careful canvass of the leading wholesale houses of Chicago has brought out estimates of the following increases in volume of trade over the total figures of 1898.

	Estimated Increase in Volume.
Packing and provisions	$15,000,000
Iron and steel	10,000,000
Lumber	5,000,000
Railroad supplies	5,000,000
Dry goods	6,000,000
Clothing	9,000,000
Machinery	4,000,000
Electrical supplies	3,000,000
Hardware	2,500,000
Stationery and paper	2,500,000
Shoes and leather	1,500,000
Paints, oils, and drugs	2,000,000
Groceries	2,000,000
Hats, caps, and furnishings	2,500,000
Total	$70,000,000

The Beef Trust leads all industries, while the Leather Trust shows the smallest increase.

An Automobile Company in Trouble.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The stock here of the National Motor Carriage Company was attached to-day by various creditors, including a number of the employes. The exact amounts of the claims against the company are not known, but they are believed to aggregate about $10,000. Superintendent T. G. Graham stated this afternoon that the difficulties were due to a reorganization of the company and that all claims will soon be paid.

DREYFUS DEFENDED BY FIVE WITNESSES

Experts Deny Bertillon's Discoveries in the Bordereau.

DU PATY DE CLAM TO DEPOSE

Government Commissary Asks that Commission Be Sent.

Charavay, Who Aided in Securing the Conviction, Becomes a Dreyfusite, and Says Esterhazy Wrote the Bordereau.

RENNES, Aug. 28.—The balance of the evidence to-day, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him, and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavay, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion which, in 1894, was against and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who, he to-day affirmed, was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause. In spite of Col. Jouaust's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added:

"I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Col. Jouaust's acquiescence to Major Carrière's request that a rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the Government Commissary. Maîtres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure

spoke to him, which is the first fruit of his frankness and a clear indication of the determination of the military clique to ostracise him.

When the two first witnesses had testified and refuted against M. Bertillon's system, it was the opinion of the sympathizers of Dreyfus that if the statements of the witnesses were correct they had simply pulverized M. Bertillon. The latter wished to reply, but the President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, declined to allow the specialist to go over his evidence again, taking the ground that the trial would never end if every expert did the same.

An amusing scene followed. M. Bertillon pleaded that he had a personal statement to make and mounted the platform. But he had hardly uttered half a dozen words when Col. Jouaust saw he was merely regrinding his evidence, and, to the great satisfaction of the audience, the President curtly told the specialist to leave the platform, which he did, discomfited.

M. Tessonière's testimony against Dreyfus followed, and then M. Charavay, the expert who had previously declared Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, was called to the witness bar. His testimony proved to be of the greatest interest, as he came to confess he had made an error, and said he was now convinced that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau. This announcement made a deep impression on the Court and was greeted with a general murmur of satisfaction.

PELLETIER FAVORS DREYFUS.

The next expert, M. Pelletier, also testified favorably to Dreyfus.

M. Couard, another expert, then deposed that as the result of his examination he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy. But he could not say it was written by Dreyfus, because he had not seen the prisoner's handwriting.

This witness kept the court in a continual roar of laughter by the extraordinary modulations of his voice and his misplaced emphasis and gestures.

The final witness, M. Varinaud, maintained the declaration he had made before the Court of Cassation, that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy.

Col. Jouaust then announced that M. de Freycinet, who resigned as Minister of War May 6 of the present year, and who was succeeded by M. Krantz, who in turn was succeeded by Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet on the downfall of the Dupuy Ministry, would be among the witnesses to-morrow, and the session was closed with the request that a rogatory commission be sent to Col. Du Paty de Clam, whose illness prevents his attendance in court, to which Col Jouaust agreed.

This step does not satisfy the defense, but they acquiesce to the commission taking Du Paty de Clam's testimony on the principle that half a loaf is better than none.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following is the testimony in detail:

M. Paray-Javal, the draughtsman called by the defense Saturday to refute the testimony of M. Bertillon, resumed his testimony at the opening of the court, and, with the assistance of a blackboard, proceeded to show the fallacy of the calculations of M. Bertillon and the latter's unfairness in not submitting the handwriting of Esterhazy to the same tests as the prisoner's.

The witness insisted that Bertillon had adopted a vicious method in only making a partial experiment.

Continuing, M. Paray-Javal proceeded to show that the geometric regularities alleged by M. Bertillon did not in reality exist. He pointed out a number of irregularities in the handwriting of the bordereau, and said the same irregularities were particularly noticeable in Esterhazy's caligraphy. He also contended that the alleged regularity of the keyword "interest" was only approximate, and proceeded to illustrate his arguments on the blackboard, showing that all M. Bertillon's proofs applied as equally to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

M. Paray-Javal declared that M. Bertillon's measurement of the word "interest," which served as the basis for the whole system, was entirely false, and therefore M. Bertillon's entire system "falls to the ground and no longer exists."

[Reference is made further on in the proceedings regarding the double "s" in the so-called keyword "interest." It is thus explained: The word occurs at the end of the opening sentence of the bordereau: "Sans nouvelles m'indiquant que vous désirez me voir je vous adresse cependant, monsieur, quelques renseignements interessants." The word occurrs again near the end, this time as a verb: "Si donc vous voulez y prendre ce que vous interesse—ed."

This witness, who had awakened the interest of his hearers, maintained that the bordereau could not have been traced. He then proceeded to illustrate why this was the case and to prove the falseness of M. Bertillon's deductions.

HE RIDICULES M. BERTILLON.

In conclusion, M. Paray-Javal said, amid laughter, that he thought M. Bertillon was a very intelligent man, but that his system was false, and he, the witness, was convinced that only self-esteem prevented M. Bertillon from admitting his error.

M. Bernard, an inspector of mines, who took high honors at the Polytechnic School, who followed M. Paray-Javal at the witness bar, said he appeared to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's evidence which was based on false calculations. As a matter of fact, he added, it was on such a basis that the whole system rested.

Witness said he was greatly surprised that M. Bertillon thought fit to have recourse to psychological arguments to prove:

First—That the bordereau was fabricated.

Second—That the methods which might have been employed in writing certain words were such as to constitute proof against Dreyfus.

M. Bernard also said he was astonished at the fact that M. Bertillon had undertaken to account for the shape of letters and the space between words. There was not 1.25 millimeter, as alleged by M. Bertillon, but 1.56. Moreover, the writing of the bordereau was natural and rhythmic, while its character and size showed it was not written by either a self-disciplined or a long-sighted person. The witness then proceeded to illustrate photographically his contention that the bordereau was not a fabricated document, and also pointed out important differences between M. Bertillon's photographs and the original.

While pointing out a fault in the application of the system M. Bernard aroused merriment by remarking that M. Bertillon's system could, nevertheless, be useful, seeing that it enabled the witness to show the bordereau was a natural and not a fabricated document.

[It will be recalled that three out of five of the experts in 1894 decided that the bordereau was in Dreyfus's handwriting, "slightly disguised," thus setting aside the theory of forgery. In 1898, the experts at the Esterhazy court-martial declared that the document had been forged by Dreyfus by tracing the words from Esterhazy's handwriting.]

In conclusion, M. Bernard exhibited to the Judges a plate representing a page of current handwriting, and said:

"If it was examined by M. Bertillon's system it will show certain peculiarities which would not be found upon the examination of fifty million other documents. M. Bertillon would therefore say the document was fabricated. But he would be wrong, for I borrowed the page from a report written by M. Bertillon himself."

M. Bertillon demanded permission to reply to the witness, and Col. Jouaust replied:

"I cannot grant your request, and I will not grant such permission to any of the fourteen experts, except in the case of a personal explanation."

M. Bertillon—I wish to speak of the manner in which I reconstructed the bordereau.

Col. Jouaust—Why, you are discussing the case. I cannot allow you to speak except in regard to a personal fact.

The President's statement aroused loud laughter, amid which M. Bertillon, disconcerted, resumed his seat.

TEYSSONIERES ON THE STAND.

M. Teyssonières followed. He said he adhered in all respects to his report dated Oct. 29, 1894, in which he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was the work of the writer of the documents seized at the prisoner's residence. For purposes of comparison, the witness lengthily criticised the bordereau letter by letter, pointing out resemblances to the prisoner's handwriting.

[In 1894 M. Teyssonières with M. Charavay reported that Dreyfus had written the bordereau in a rapid, flowing hand. They worked under Bertillon's guidance and influence. Teyssonières is also known as the man who gave to Le Matin a fac simile of the bordereau, which he had retained after the trial, and which was published Nov. 10, 1896, thus giving handwriting experts all over the world a basis to work on. M. de Castro, Esterhazy's stock broker, saw the fac simile in a newspaper, and at once recognized the handwriting as that of his client. He finally told of his discovery to M. Scheurer-Kestner, who already had proofs of Esterhazy's guilt from another source.]

In conclusion, M. Teyssonières said he thought it was impossible to find more tangible reasons than those which induced in him the belief, which he hoped the court would share.

Replying to the court, M. Teyssonieres said he had not noticed the prisoner's handwriting was illegible, and he had never seen the document dictated to Dreyfus.

The copy of the bordereau made by Dreyfus was then handed to the witness, who declared it had never been given to him for purposes of comparison.

[The document submitted to M. Teyssonières wes that dictated by Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus Oct. 15, 1894, on the day of the latter's arrest. Maitre Demange was not allowed to see it at the first court-martial, although it had been asserted that Dreyfus's hand had trembled while taking the dictation. If this were true, Maitre Demange contended, Dreyfus's embarrassment would certainly have betrayed itself in his handwriting. The dictation was made up of phrases drawn from the bordereau, beginning with the closing sentence in that document: "Je vais partir en manoeuvres," (I am about to start for the manoeuvres.) On March 16 last some of the anti-Dreyfus papers published what purported to be a fac simile of the dictation. It was proved to be a forgery, however. The words in it had been traced with a trembling hand from a fac simile of the bordereau. The genuine dictation does not show the slightest evidence that Dreyfus was embarrassed when he wrote it.]

WITNESS ASKS FOR MORE TIME.

The witness added that he would require three days to give an opinion upon it. He could not conclude his examination on the spot. He must have time.

Here a member of the court-martial, giving the result of his examination of the bordereau, remarked:

"The letter 'I' is always isolated, even at the beginning of words."

To this M. Teyssonieres replied that this peculiarity was also found in the prisoner's handwriting.

When he was invited to reply to the witness, Dreyfus said M. Teyssonieres's remarks seemed to him quite incorrect, and that, in order to reply properly, he (the prisoner) must have the documents under his eyes.

As regards the criticism on the subject of paragraphing, Dreyfus said:

"I beg to reply that one does not make a fresh paragraph except when beginning a new idea. Every time I begin a new idea in anything I write I make a paragraph."

The prisoner, in conclusion, asked the President of the court to request the witness, before he retired, to produce the documents furnished to him for comparison, of which the defense had no knowledge.

Col. Jouaust—Certainly.

M. Teyssonières thereupon added that on referring to his report of 1894 he found he had concluded the writer had attempted to disguise his handwriting, but that toward the end he had relapsed into his ordinary handwriting.

The witness having begged leave to speak of a personal fact, addressing the Judges, said:

"Before you, I am only a witness, but (turning toward the defense) before this other tribunal, I am, perhaps, an accused person."

Col. Jouaust—Not at all. You are not accused.

M. Teyssonières—I am an accused person. Here the witness picked up a newspaper which he had brought with him and began to read, whereupon Col. Jouaust said:

"You cannot read a newspaper."

"It is a newspaper, it is true," replied M. Teyssonières. "But it is also the report of M. Ballot-Beaupre."

[M. Ballot-Beaupré succeeded Quesnay de Beaurepaire as President of the Civil Tribunal of the Court of Cassation. Before the full bench of the court last Spring he acted as rapporteur in the revision case. Evidently the passage in the report, delivered before the Court of Cassation May 31 last, to which M. Teyssonières would have objected is the one in which the Judge obviously casts a slur upon the experts of 1894. He said: "I regard the bordereau as the real ground of the discussion. If it is by Dreyfus, none of the other facts can be appealed to with any avail. But is it by Dreyfus? Well, I proclaim this: I have acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written, not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy."]

Col. Jouaust—We have no need to consider the reports of the Judge. The incident is closed.

CHARAVAY NOW A DREYFUSITE.

After a brief suspension of the session, the Court resumed hearing testimony, and M. Charavay, the archivist and expert in ancient manuscripts, was called. His deposition was so inaudible that he had to be requested to raise his voice.

"In 1894," said M. Charavay, "I, with two colleagues, (MM. Teyssonières and Pelletier,) though acting under separate instructions, was commissioned to examine the bordereau and a number of documents for comparison unsigned and in different handwritings. I examined, first, the latter documents, and, by the process of elimination, found one resembling the bordereau. I was then furnished with specimens of the handwriting in question, but was not told the name of the writer. I asked if the document could be regarded as genuine, and was told the place whence it emanated, which could not be mentioned by me, and which could leave no doubt in regard to its value. I make this remark because I think it explains my opinion, for I could not consider that a document of this nature which was not marked by a certain dissimilation of handwriting. I therefore attributed to dissimilation the differences I was careful to note in my report.

"Now I must inform the Court that, in view of the fact that handwriting, which was not produced in 1894, and which is evidently akin to the handwriting of the bordereau and the handwriting of Dreyfus, has since been submitted to me, I cannot maintain with the same degree of certainty the conclusions of my former report, and I can only make one statement, namely, that those two handwritings resemble the bordereau

"I should, however, point out one of the typical dissimilarities, upon which I laid stress, between the writing of the bordereau and the documents submitted for comparison, namely, that the double 's' is not found in the new handwriting. In other words, the double 's' of the bordereau is found in Esterhazy's writing."

After repeating the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation, M. Charavay declared it was the new element, the handwriting of Esterhazy, which led him to declare he did not adhere to his conclusions of 1894.

In conclusion M. Charavay energetically protested against Gen. Mercier's accusations, adding that what convinced him that he had made a mistake in 1894 was the publication of Esterhazy's letters, the discovery of the Henry forgery, the inquiry of the Court of Cassation, and Esterhazy's confession.

The conscience of the witness compelled him to say that in 1894 he was misled by similarity in handwriting.

DREYFUS DID NOT WRITE IT.

"It is a great relief to my conscience," M. Charavay added, "to be able to say before you and before him who is the victim of my mistake that the bordereau is not the work of Dreyfus, but of Esterhazy."

An immense sensation was caused in court by this statement.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, the witness said that the mere examination of the bordereau and the documents presented for comparison were sufficient to convince him that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus.

The prisoner, on being asked the customary question, requested M. Chavaray to give further particulars as to the reasons which led him to modify his opinions in regard to the writer of the bordereau, whereupon the witness entered into a long technical explanation. He told how he found unmistakable resemblances between the bordereau and Esterhazy's writing.

M. Pelletier, another expert, prefaced his evidence by saying he desired to make a definite statement on the point upon which he was in entire disagreement with Gen. Mercier. The latter had testified that the witness refused to use certain documents submitted to him for comparison in common with the other experts, and said he had been led to regard M. Pelletier's work with some suspicion, because of certain incidents in which M. Pelletier, being summoned to appear simultaneously in two different courts, had written to both, excusing himself on the ground of attendance at the other.

[M. Pelletier declared in 1894, with M. Gobert, expert of the Bank of France, that he could not attribute the bordereau to any one on the evidence submited to him.]

Gen. Mercier declared this made him suspicious of M. Pelletier's report in favor of Dreyfus, inferring that his failure to comply with the summons of the examining Magistrates in November, 1894, was connected with his report, whereas the report, the witness pointed out, was handed in on Oct. 26.

"I have only to oppose facts to Mercier's inferences," said M. Pelletier. "On Oct. 22 I was intrusted with the verification in question. I handed in my report Oct. 26, and it was only November that I was summoned to undergo cross-examination on a complaint lodged by the military authorities. Gen. Mercier, in short, had not the slightest reasons to suspect the conclusions which I had reached."

After replying to a question or two from the Court, M. Pelletier continued:

"After settling this personal matter there remains nothing but to maintain in their entirety my conclusions to the effect that there is no likeness in the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner."

Continuing, the witness said that after a fresh, superficial examination of the writing of Esterhazy and Dreyfus he expressed the opinion that the bordereau could only be ascribed to Esterhazy.

M. Couard, the official archivist and expert in the Esterhazy case in 1897, then testified that he was instructed by Major Ravary to expertly examine the bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's handwriting. The witness insisted upon experimenting with the original bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's caligraphy written by Esterhazy in the presence of experts. Beyond this the expert and Esterhazy had no relations.

The latter therefore could not have influenced him, and the witness protested against M. Zola's accusations and adhered to his opinion of 1897 that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy. He, the witness, would wager his head on this.

[The experts at the Esterhazy court-martial in January, 1898, were Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, whom M. Zola thus arraigned in his famous letter "J'Accuse": "I accuse the three experts in handwriting, Sieurs Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, of having made lying and fraudulent reports, unless a medical inquiry should prove them to be suffering from diseased sight and judgment." The accused trio sued M. Zola for libel and recovered damages.]

DENIES IT WAS ESTERHAZY.

M. Couard said he was convinced the caligraphy of the bordereau was neither frank nor natural, and the writer, in his opinion, probably wished to imitate another person's handwriting. The letter of Aug. 28, the witness continued, although declared genuine by Esterhazy himself, seemed doubtful to M. Couard, who added that he believed Esterhazy would say anything he was wanted to say.

Since 1897 the witness had not believed a word Esterhazy had said, and, he pointed out, there was nothing to prove Esterhazy would not a year hence say exactly opposite of what he said now.

Replying to a question, M Couard, while reasserting that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, declined to commit himself in regard to Dreyfus, whose handwriting, added the witness, he had never been called upon to examine.

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, asked the Clerk of the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court of Cassation in regard to the genuineness of Esterhazy's letter, which M. Couard doubted, and the evidence of others showing how the letter was seized and testifying to its genuineness, which was done.

M. Varinard, whom with MM. Couard and Belhomme acted as expert in the Esterhazy case, was the next witness. He adhered to his report that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, and said he persisted in this opinion in spite of Esterhazy's statements to the contrary.

Before adjourning the court for the day Col. Jouaust announced that M. de Freycinet, former Minister of War; M. Gallichet, and Col. Cordier, would be examined to-morrow.

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, rose and said: "I have handed the Court a letter regarding the health of Col. Du Paty de Clam. It indicates that Du Paty de Clam is writing his evidence, and that he will send it to us. That deposition has not arrived. I therefore ask the President of the Court to be kind enough to instruct the Reporter of the Second Paris Court-Martial to have the evidence of Du Paty de Clam taken by commission."

Col. Jouaust assented to this, and at 11:50 o'clock the court adjourned for the day.

SENATE MAY TRY DEROULEDE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Cabinet has almost determined to summon the Senate to sit as a High Court for the trial of M. Paul Deroulde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and President of the League of Patriots, and the other prisoners arrested on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

It is believed that the decree summoning the Senate to meet for this purpose will be signed at an early meeting of the council.

The police to-day visited the home of President Duboc of the Young Men's Anti-Semite League, where many important papers were seized.

Proceedings will be instituted against the Eclair for the publication of documents concerning the safety or the State.

The Courier Du Soir suggests that the Duke of Orleans is in M. Jules Guerin's "fortress," in the Rue de Chabrol.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the Citizens' Union said yesterday that the work or reorganizing the district committees for the Fall campaign was progressing satisfactorily. Already, he said, some eighteen or twenty districts in Manhattan and the Bronx have their organizations either complete or well under way.

"From what I have seen so far," said Mr. Fulton, "all the voters who were with us in 1897 are with us now, with the addition of many recruits. I believe the spirit of independence in municipal affairs has grown since then. Of course our work now is largely by way of preparing for the Mayoralty campaign of 1901.

"In this Fall's fight for members of the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen our respective district organizations will act as they think best. If in some districts their nominees are indorsed by the Republicans, we shall be glad, just as we shall be pleased to have any of our candidates receive the indorsement of the Democrats. There will, however, be no 'deal' or agreement between the Citizens' Union as a whole and the Republicans or any other party committee."

One of the main objects of the present reorganization of the union, Mr. Fulton said, is to put it in a position to act in the interest of the people in such emergencies as the Ramapo contract. For that purpose it is intended to keep the organization intact and the headquarters open the year round.

In the fight on the Ramapo contract the Citizens' Union is co-operating with the City Club. Secretary Fulton has collected valuable data on the water question, and prominent members of the organization, including Vice President John W. Wood, Simon Sterne, and Wheeler H. Peckham, will represent it at the hearing to-morrow.

APPEAL OF LACKAWANNA MEN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—After six days of unsuccessful effort to reach an agreement on the wage schedule, the conferences between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western engineers and General Superintendent Russell have been abandoned, and the engineers' committee has appealed the matter to President Truesdale. He will come here Wednesday morning and meet the committee at 10:30 o'clock.

Chief Arthur and the committee are holding daily consultations, preparing for any emergency that may arise. If the committee cannot secure satisfaction from President Truesdale, Chief Arthur will step in and begin negotiations in the name and by the authority of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The engineers say they must have the ten-hour day. Superintendent Russell says it is impossible for the company to conduct its business on anything short of a twelve-hour schedule.

At 9 o'clock this afternoon the joint committee of the conductors and trainmen waited on Superintendent Russell, as previously arranged, and entered upon a consideration of the rules the committee submitted for the company's approval six weeks ago. Superintendent Russell has with him all the division Superintendents and heads of the principal departments.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:25 A. M.—310 West Forty-first Street; John Robinson; damage, $25.

9:40 A. M.—354 East Fifty-fourth Street; Joseph Tia; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; Gillespie Bros.; damage, $50.

12:20 P. M.—233 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mary McDermott; damage slight.

1 P. M.—335 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

1:15 P. M.—1,811 Third Avenue; Frank Wineberg; damage, $25.

2:15 P. M.—7 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Mr. Ellioberman; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—416 West Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—25 Jones Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—563 Hudson Street; John H. Cox; damage, $30.

8:30 P. M.—85 Canal Street; Hyman Silecknich; damage slight.

9 P. M.—60 Water Street; Kohn, Libbey & Co.; damage, $200.

DOMINICAN REVOLT GROWS

Government Troops Reported Defeated by Revolutionists.

JIMINEZ ATTEMPTS TO LAND

Government Has Sent Commission to Treat with Rebels, Who Threaten the City of Santiago.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 28.—According to dispatches from the Republic of Santo Domingo, Gen. Pepin, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Christi.

Mao and a section of Guayacanes have declared in favor of the revolution, and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communication with Monte Christi.

It is reported that Gen. Patino, the Minister sent by the Dominican Government into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jiminez, the leader of the revolution.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here with his two sons to-day by the South Coast boat, but was not permitted to land. The refusal of the authorities to allow him to go ashore annoyed him exceedingly, and he refused to grant a newspaper interview, alleging that the press invariably misrepresented him.

A large crowd of Dominican sympathizers and refugees endeavored to go on board the steamer to salute Jiminez, but were refused permission. They gave free vent to their indignation.

Some of the revolutionists are headed by Ramon Caceres and Horacio Vasquez. The towns of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega Real, and Cotui are in their possession, and they are marching on this city.

The Government has sent a commission, composed of C. N. Moya, Leonte, Vasquez, Espaillat, Peña, and Renoso, to meet and ascertain from the revolutionists what they want. Nothing will be done before the commission returns. Up to now not a single shot has been fired here. Should no agreement be made, the Government, it is said, "will take energetic steps, and serious troubles may follow."

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are in port.

The Dominican warships are all here, but they may leave at any moment.

The revolutionists, it is asserted, have not proclaimed any special candidate.

Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 27, via Martinique, Aug. 28.—Although the City of Santiago de los Caballeros has not surrendered to the revolutionists, the spirit of the townspeople is openly in opposition to the Government.

Here the Government forces under Gen. Juan Garrido are intrenched on two hills about two kilometers from the city. Many sympathizers with the uprising left the city to-day to join the insurgents, among them Dr. Dionicio. They were well equipped. Garrido's men are deserting. More than 100 with arms and supplies have gone over to the enemy.

The crops are flourishing and the country people want the revolution to end quickly so that agriculture may not be harmed.

Adriano Grullon, who, with his cousin, M. C. Grullon, represents in this city the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, announced yesterday that he received a cable dispatch Sunday night from the Dominican revolutionary agent in Santiago de Cuba which proclaimed the success of the insurgent cause. The cablegram, which was sent in Spanish, reads as follows:

"Revolucion en capital; gabierno rondoso. (Signed) La Marche." The dispatch, literally translated, is as follows: "Revolution in capital. Government surrendered." Mr. Grullon said that he had no information beyond the dispatch, which he thought indicated a general uprising of the people in the city without bloodshed. "The Government," he added, "would not be likely to fight against overwhelming odds." More news in regard to the situation is expected by Mr. Grullon to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. C. Alvarado, London; Stilson Hutchins, Washington, D. C.; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; H. S. Mara, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—B. Colt de Wolf, Brussels; A. W. Strong, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—A. C. Klingemafer and R. Mohr, Paris.

HOLLAND—Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes; P. Fitzgerald, Waterford, Ireland; W. W. Rockhill, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Louis C. Gilman, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; P. D. Martines, Cuba; Albert Carbaret, Paris; J. Tower Ferguson, Toronto; George V. Hobart, Baltimore; Bishop Charles P. Brady, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Paul White, Washington.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox.

PLAZA—W. J. Kennedy, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Ira S. Younglove, Chicago.

SAVOY—A. M. White, Detroit.

ALBEMARLE—L. V. Moesch, Liverpool; Ernest Smellie, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. F. Hanson, Macon; Congressman Jacob La Fevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; Charles Hoyt, playwright, Charlestown, N. H.; Commissioner G. W. Dunn, Binghamton; Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; L. Bor, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ASTOR—Frank A. Magowan, Trenton.

HOFFMAN—F. Hunicke, Cuba; A. D. Andrews, Raleigh, Second Vice President Southern Railway; Corcoran Thon, Washington.

STURTEVANT—M. C. Sturtevant, Montreal; F. Blackburn, London; C. E. Mead, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; showers to-morrow.

A slight disturbance was central in the South Atlantic States last night, resulting in a continuance of the rains on the South Atlantic Coast. There have also been thunderstorms in the Gulf States and scattered showers elsewhere. The high area in the North still controls the temperature from the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley eastward, and moderate temperatures therefore continue; elsewhere they were high yesterday, except that rain fell in the South Atlantic States. Showers will continue to-day in the South Atlantic States, and they are also indicated in the western upper lake region, probably extending by to-morrow night to the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts. The temperature changes will not be marked except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Central West, where it will be cooler to-day. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk winds will prevail, mostly northeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	65	66	67
6 A. M.	61	65	67
9 A. M.	66	70	70
12 M.	71	76	75
4 P. M.	69	74	78
6 P. M.	68	71	75
9 P. M.	68	70	71
12 P. M.	66	70	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅝
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

HOLAHAN ON RAMAPO GRAB

Says Water Situation Is Serious and Contract Is a Good Thing.

INSISTED ON FORTY-YEAR TERM

Mr. Coler's Plan by Which City Can Secure Additional Watersheds—Whalen May Lose Judgeship.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements complained yesterday of the treatment accorded to his board by the newspapers, and said that no arguments had been advanced which would tend to convince him that the Ramapo contract was not the best thing for the city. "I have been right all the time," Mr. Holahan said, exultingly, "and I'm right now. When the papers get around to giving both sides of the matter, the people will learn a great deal that hasn't been told, both about the Ramapo Company and the existing water conditions in New York.

"As a matter of fact, the situation in Manhattan Island isn't as rosy as some people would have us believe. If we do not have a great deal of rainfall between now and Dec. 1 next, there will be a positive shortage. The fact that millions of gallons of water ran over the Croton dam last Spring is no argument against the Ramapo contract. There was an abnormally heavy rainfall, and we had no storage reservoirs to catch it, but that isn't the fault of this administration. The old City of New York will never be safe until the completion of the Jerome Park reservoir and the Cornell dam, and then we will only be safe for a term of five or six years.

"In Brooklyn the situation is positively dangerous now. We charge residents by the frontage, and in nine out of ten cases the city is bunkoing the consumers. A man who pays for service for a five-story building and doesn't get a supply above the first floor is being bunkoed, as I look at it. If we need any public sentiment to back us up in this contest we can get it in Brooklyn, for I know that if the matter were left to a vote over there 75 per cent. of the people would be in favor of this contract. Only to-day Fire Commissioner Scannell told me of the danger he apprehends in Brooklyn from fire. We have been fortunate, indeed, in having no fires over there, except along the waterfront.

"I have been accused of exerting myself inordinately in behalf of the Ramapo people. As a matter of fact, I have never met any one connected with the company, except Mr. Lauterbach, and that was over a year ago. I'm in favor of municipal ownership as much as any one, but I know that we will need more water sooner than the city can provide a supply. Besides, the cost has got to be considered.

"This company offers to provide the water at the city line. It will have to expend at least $70,000,000 before we have to pay it a cent, and then we will only have to pay for what we take. The contract doesn't bind us to pay it $5,000,000 a year. With this contract signed and the works now building completed, we will have a full supply for at least twenty years. The company wanted a contract for twenty years originally, but I insisted on a forty-year term, because if we were unable to get additional watersheds in twenty years this company could double its price, and make us pay it, too, so I required the term to be doubled, in order that the city might have more leeway.

"I firmly believe that the company will have to get more time for building its works, for it can't be done in three years—five is more like it. At any rate, the city won't lose. That's why I favor the contract."

Controller Coler's engineers have about completed their report on the resources of the Ramapo Water Company and the ability of the Croton and other watersheds owned by the city to furnish an adequate supply of water to the city. This report will be submitted to the Board of Public Improvements to-morrow. In addition to the technical report, Mr. Coler will present a plan by which the city can, without endangering other public improvements or exceeding the debt limit, purchase additional watersheds by the issue of bonds.

The stand the Controller will take is that the Ramapo contract will imply the expenditure of $5,000,000 a year, this sum to be raised by taxation, and that double this amount in 3½ per cent. bonds, expended annually, will, in ten or fifteen years, give the city a supply more than adequate for its needs for the next forty years. In fifteen years, under the Ramapo contract, the Controller says, the city will have spent $75,000,000 without having anything tangible to show for it, while in the same time, with twice the money, it will have a plant of its own, the interest on which will be much less than the annual outgo for the purchase of water from the Ramapo concern.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply said yesterday that his two reports, divergent as they appeared, were faithful records of the doings of his office. He declared that he believed the city could not do better than enter into a contract with the Ramapo Company, and he stated positively that he would vote for it on every opportunity.

That the attempted job is fraught with political significance is manifested by the general belief in Tammany circles that Corporation Counsel Whalen will not receive his promised nomination for the Supreme Court bench until the affair blows over. Tammany leaders feel that Mr. Whalen has been too deeply concerned in the job for a candidate, and that a campaign of explanations can end only in defeat. Aboth the Democratic Club it is a matter of common talk that Mr. Whalen's name will be withdrawn in favor of some man who has had no connection with the Ramapo job.

The opponents of the grab have received information that the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements have been instructed to go ahead and force the contract through. This will be impossible at to-morrow's meeting, owing to the injunction issued by Justice Bookstaver last week, but the project will not be dropped until every effort to carry out the deal has failed.

MR. CROKER EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Leaders Anxious to Know What He Thinks of Ramapo Grab.

At the Democratic Club last night it was said that Richard Croker probably would return to the city to-day in time to attend the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee this evening.

Mr. Croker's return is anxiously awaited by the party leaders, who want to know what he thinks about the Ramapo water contract. As he disappeared just about the time that question became acute, and since has avoided political callers and reporters, the lesser leaders of Tammany apparently are as completely in the dark as to his attitude as the general public. While it is hardly thought that Mr. Croker will say anything about Ramaro at the Executive Committee meeting, he is expected to give a private tip to the leaders.

The Executive Committee meeting will be at 7 P. M., to be followed by a purely formal meeting of the General Committee at 8.

WATER GRAB IN ALBANY COUNTY

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Several weeks ago, before the inauguration of the great fight progressing between the citizens of New York and the Ramapo Water Company, three maps of waterways in the southern end of Albany County were filed by the officials of the company.

The maps were prepared under the supervision of P. Elbert Van Ostrand, the chief engineer, and signed by Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company.

The principal map follows the course of the Hannkrois Creek from its source for several miles through Greene County. The reservoir, which is situated a short distance from New Baltimore, toward the southwest, is 1,000 feet long and 225 feet wide.

The creek is large and has at all times a good flow of water. Along its banks are many mills, manufacturing various articles.

The other maps follow the course of the Vlaunnan Kill and the creeks which supply the Coeyman's reservoir.

The Ramapo Water Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The policy pursued by THE TIMES regarding the "Ramapo affair" demonstrates that a great paper may efficaciously oppose a gigantic swindle in a dignified manner.

May I, for several, ask THE TIMES what, in its opinion, the promoters of the scheme imagine they are doing? The metropolitan public, like the camel, is an enduring, patient animal. But, as the trite proverb observes, too many straws may be placed upon the camel's back. The people of New York pursue their daily path at present under quite enough.

History has some bright events with which the corporate individuals of the Ramapo Company might refresh themselves and learn what has occasionally occurred to people who pressed accidental advantages too far. They have sufficient experience to know that even the New Yorker's awe of success is not limitless. PUBLICO.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, H. H., Jr., Huntington, Ind.; L. C. Arnold, dry goods.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, linens, hosiery, and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baker, W. H., Winchester, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Spooner, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo; C. A. Lockhart, domestics, linens, and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bowman & Wachtel, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Bowman, makers of hats, caps, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics, white goods, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Batt, M., Jackson, Mich.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Miss K. Grady, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Bull, Samuel C., Jonesville, Mich., druggist.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, dry goods; 621 Broadway.

Baum Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; D. Baum, dry goods and clothing.

Batt, Martin, Jackson, Mich.; dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Black, William H., Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Bonson, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Bain & Co., Lexington, Ky.; George A. Bain, furniture.

Bamford, Fred, Detroit, Mich.; W. A. Crampton, wall paper.

Baer, H., & Son, Dallas, Texas; G. T. Baer, dry go

PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES OTIS

Assumes Responsibility for Every Act of the General.

NO PAUSE TILL REVOLT ENDS

Mr. McKinley Praises Returning Pennsylvania Troops — He Starts for East Liverpool, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shrieking, flags waving, and mighty cheers from thousands of throats, the brave Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers were welcomed home today after more than a year's gallant service in the Philippines. The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstration of patriotism that has ever taken place in this country.

The day opened threatening, and lowering clouds hung over the city, but long before the arrival of the trains carrying the troops the clouds had disappeared and the sun was shining brightly.

The crowds that lined the streets all along the line of parade, from the parks of Allegheny to the reviewing stand in Schenley Park, was almost beyond counting. Good judges estimate the number as 500,000.

The decorations of the streets and buildings were rich and gorgeous, and the five miles over which the parade took place was practically an unbroken line of flags, flowers, festoons, and bunting.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR OHIO.

President McKinley left Pittsburg to-night at 9 o'clock for East Liverpool, Ohio, a very weary man. The entire day had been spent under the most trying circumstances, and the President was almost worn out. As soon as he reached his private car, Cleopatra, at Shady Side Station, he retired to his stateroom and lay down, giving orders that he should not be disturbed until the train reached East Liverpool. Mrs. McKinley rested during the entire day, remaining at Glencairn, Mr. Pitcairn's residence, and stated this evening that she was feeling very well.

When the President retired on Sunday night his information was that the Tenth Regiment would reach here at 10 o'clock this morning, and arrangements were made accordingly. Upon arising at 7:30, Mr. McKinley was told of a delay to the troop train and at once began work on his mail. After breakfast the President received a few callers, and then was driven to the Hotel Schenley, where he was met by the Reception Committee, and at 12:30 went to Allegheny to meet the regiment.

Finding that the train was even later than expected, the party was taken to the residence of D. T. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1884, where an hour was spent.

When the President finally headed the procession that escorted the Tenth Regiment from Allegheny to Schenley Park it was 3 o'clock. Along the five-mile march the President received an ovation that was practically continuous from the thousands of persons along the route.

REVIEWED BY MR. McKINLEY.

Upon reaching Schenley Park, the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relatives of the members of the Tenth in front of the music pavilion, but these were filled long before the exercises began, and thousands were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance.

After music by the Economy Band, Major Lees Smith called the meeting to order, and the Rev. T. N. Boyde, D. D., delivered the invocation.

Gov. W. A. Stone was then introduced as Chairman of the committee and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the State, in the course of which he said:

"You return to a land overflowing with prosperity which is nowhere greater than right here in your own homes, and this condition is due to the courage and wise statesmanship of William McKinley, who is here to honor and welcome you.

"Your services in the Philippines grew out of a war which was not waged to acquire territory, but for the sole purpose of assisting a downtrodden people.

"The flag planted in the Philippines in the cause of humanity must be respected by all. As long as men are in arms against it will we continue to send men and money to those Islands to subdue that rebellion. We are pledged to subdue that rebellion and uphold the hands of the President."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the conclusion of Gov. Stone's address President McKinley was introduced, and after the applause had ceased, spoke as follows:

"Gov. Stone and My Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to participate with the families, friends, and fellow-citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in this glad reunion.

"You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate, on the Pacific, to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country.

"You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

"But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you not found in your ranks to-day. Your noble Colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command, and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country with many others of his comrades. The Nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

ALL DID THEIR FULL DUTY.

"Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered.

"The Eighth Army Corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the Government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.

"They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor.

"They have secured not alone the gratitude of the Government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the Government. I think so, and so I am here to express it.

PEACE ENDED THEIR SERVICE.

"The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the Government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out, with all of the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected.

"Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. It became our territory, and is ours, as much as the Louisiana Purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American Senate were attacking the forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

"This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the Executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, or invalided at home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines.

"Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said 'We will stay until the Government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities.'

VOLUNTEERS STAID CHEERFULLY.

"They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted Federal authority and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory.

"Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever Government there was would have been by the will of one man, and not by the consent of the governed.

"Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the Nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their Government and the authority of its flag:

"First California, California Artillery, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada Cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah Artillery, First Washington, First Wyoming, Wyoming Battery.

"To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth Corps and are still performing arduous service in the field.

HONOR DUE TO THE NAVY.

"Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1 in Manila Bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action. For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

"The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks, as subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders, they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their Government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflict except in defense pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace.

"They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the Senate, great as was their justification, because their orders from Washington forbade it.

"To take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his Government and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obeyed.

"Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila City, Bay, and Harbor. We then had no other title to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded. The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice.

SAYS INSURGENTS MUST YIELD.

"They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley—no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity.

"As to the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people at the cost of some of our best blood, for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy.

"Every one of the noble men, regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signally served their country in its extremity deserves the special recognition of Congress, and it will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

"While we give you hail and greeting from overflowing hearts, we do not forget the brave men who remain and those who have gone forward to take your places, and those other brave men who have so promptly volunteered, crowding each other to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly began.

"Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility, and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States, a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of these distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

"The Government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line, and to future generations, an example of patriotism and an inspiration to duty."

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL SPEAKS.

Congressman John Dalzell followed in an eloquent address, and on behalf of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania presented each of the commissioned officers a sword, the Chaplain a loving cup, and every man in the regiment a beautiful medal. The presents were received by Col. Barnett on behalf of the officers and men.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was then introduced, and made an address on behalf of the army.

After benediction by Dr. A. H. Lucas, the regiment was marched to the park race track, where a sumptuous repast was served, and then they were finally dismissed. The President and party were driven to the Hotel Schenley for luncheon.

After the troops had been reviewed and the exercises at the pavilion had been concluded, the President was driven to Glencairn, where he was joined at dinner by Major Gen. Merritt and Col. George C. Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's representative.

After dinner the Presidential party was at once driven to the special train awaiting them at Shady Side Station, and at 9 o'clock left for East Liverpool, where they will be the guests of Joseph Taylor, one of Mr. McKinley's oldest friends.

CRAMPS' MEN LIKELY TO STRIKE.

Employes Present Formal Demands Which the Firm Refuse to Receive.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—A committee of three, representing the four local lodges of the International Association of Machinists, to-day presented to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company a set of resolutions embodying a demand for a nine-hour work day at the yard, and asking that the recently discharged men be re-employed. Charles H. Cramp declined to receive the committee, and the demands were left in the hands of the Secretary.

Later a committee of the blacksmiths employed at the shipyard sought an interview with Mr. Cramp, and, failing to see him, left a copy of their demands, which were similar to those presented by the machinists, excepting that they did not ask for the reinstatement of the discharged employes.

The firm is given until next Friday to reply, and if the answer is not satisfactory the men say they will strike.

Henry W. Cramp said to-night that he knew nothing of the employes' action. John K. Keegan, business agent of the Machinists' Union, says the union has been forced to act by the Cramps. He asserts that the employes were negotiating with the firm for shorter hours, hoping to arrange the matter amicably, when a large number of discharges were made. If the machinists and blacksmiths strike, he says, the plant will be forced to close.

Minneapolis Report Unconfirmed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—In regard to the report that the Illinois Central Railroad might secure the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad as part of a proposed through route from St Paul and Minneapolis to the Gulf, President Fish of the former company is non-committal. In an interview to-day, just prior to his departure for New York, he said, "I will neither affirm nor deny the report that the Illinois Central is negotiating for the control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road.

CHILDREN PERISH BY FIRE

Sleeping Inmates of St. Agnes Convent Threatened with Death.

SEVERAL SISTERS INJURED

Over Four Hundred in the Burning Buildings at Sparkill Rescued—Deeds of Bravery and Heroism.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A stubborn fire, springing up suddenly at 1 o'clock this morning in one of the outer buildings of the St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage, and sweeping with incomparable speed through nine of the ten buildings of the institution, scattered terror among more than four hundred inmates, caused the death of four persons, injured seven seriously, twenty-five slightly, and completely wrecked the entire property.

Miraculous, indeed, does it appear that only four perished, since the buildings were all of Georgia pine, the water supply was limited, and nearly all of the children in the convent and orphanage were little more than infants in point of age. Forty-two Dominican sisters, aided by several workmen about the place, and by the older children of the convent, who proved themselves veritable little heroes in the hour of danger, risked their own lives in the struggle to save the scores of little ones who were soundly sleeping in the dormitories when the fierce blaze began, defying resistance in its merciless course through the buildings, one after the other.

This accounts for the large proportion of Sisters injured. "Save the children first," was the shout that rang out in all places of danger, while the crackling, fiendish blaze pierced its way through the dormitories where the 350 little folks were sleeping, or, having been wakened by the terrific roar and the weird screams of the Sisters, had arisen from their cots and were scampering, bewildered with fright and awe, here and there through the buildings.

The alarm was hasty. The fire had already gained such headway as made the prospect seem terrible. Scores of the inmates were of a helpless age—not long from their mother's breasts. The houses were of such construction as gave relish to the hungry flames. Hope of saving the children seemed shadowy.

In hopeless despair many of the Sisters knelt in prayer at their bedsides before making any effort to escape. But those who had sounded the alarm were vigorous and indomitable, and, running through the grounds, shouted at the top of their voices, darting in and out of the buildings, beating their hands together and knocking fiercely at the doors. Hundreds were gotten out in almost perfect order, but a score or more who risked their lives to save others were finally forced to either jump from the upper stories or make desperate dashes through stairways and corridors filled with flame and smoke.

At first it was charged that the buildings were fired by an incendiary, but this opinion was later held in doubt by the Sisters and inmates. It seemed incredible to them, as there is apparently a total lack of motive, for it is said that since the home for orphans was founded nearly fifteen years ago it has never turned a supplicant away from its doors.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The known dead are as follows:

HELEN BROWN, an inmate, aged six years.
EMMA MACHIN, an inmate, aged seven years.
JANE ——, a servant, or pensioner, aged seventy years.
KATE McCARTHY, a servant.

The missing and unaccounted for are:

TERESA MURPHY an inmate and monitor of the orphanage, aged sixteen years.
MARY BROWN, aged four years.

Those who received the greatest injuries are:

SISTER IGNATIUS, burned about the hands and face and concussion of spine, dangerous.
SISTER BERTRAND, concussion of spine and shock, serious.
SISTER SIENA, shock and nervous collapse, serious.
SISTER CATHERINE, concussion of spine and fracture of right arm, moderate.
SISTER LIGOURI, concussion of spine from leaping from window.
SISTER JANE, concussion of spine and contusion of head and face.
SISTER AMBROSE, ankles fractured from jumping from a window.

The fire was first seen at 12:50 by John Lynch, night watchman, and he immediately gave the alarm. The flames were at that time just bursting from the lavatory in the northwest corner of the grounds, which cover several acres. The lavatory adjoined the boys' dormitory, in which more than 200 boys were sleeping. A long archway, or corridor, extended from the lavatory along the boys' dormitory and beside all the other buildings the entire distance across the grounds, and up this hallway the blaze was fanned by the current of hot air generated by toppling every building and making the situation one of extreme danger from the outset.

The clanging of the electric gong and the shouts of the night watchman had scarcely begun to awaken the inmates of the various buildings before the flames were sweeping beside the structures through the archway leading from the lavatory. Serving as a flue, the hallway, in scarcely the time it takes to tell it, had drawn the fire upon the dormitories, and it was rapidly eating its way upward. Even the chapel at the extreme southeastern corner of the grounds was ablaze before the lavatory was half destroyed, and meanwhile the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory were rapidly being gnawed from their foundations by the flames.

SISTERS TO THE RESCUE.

The boys in the first dormitory got the first warning. Sister Reginald, who had trained the little fellows in fire drills, was already up and about the building, clapping her hands and admonishing the lads to rush from their beds for their lives. Passing along the line of white cots where they slept, she screamed to them, grasped them in her hands, and hurled them forth in haste. Many of them ran frantically to a door which opened on a side of the building and tried to get out, but the door was locked. They were penned up in this pitiful plight when Michael Reynolds, one of the workmen about the convent, and one of the heroes of the night, heard their screams and burst down the door for the little chaps to gain their freedom. They were thus let out upon the lawns surrounding the dormitories.

But the great work of rescue was not fairly begun. It was in the second dormitory that the younger children slept, the helpless ones, indeed.

The older boys, who had been liberated, had no more than sniffed the fresh air and awakened to the situation before they realized that there was work for them to do in saving the tiny ones, and they all rushed to the building and joined the sisters in the work of getting the waifs out of the doomed building. It was a terrible struggle for life against fearful odds. The wooden building was fairly quivering under the throbbing pulsation of the blaze that was roaring around it and eating into the interior of the structure.

The Sisters stood here and there, and directed the youthful rescuers as they darted in and out, carrying from the burning dormitory, turn by turn, two little white-robed waifs, one under each arm, and depositing them upon the lawn outside and beyond the border line of danger. Picturesque in the extremest sense was this incident of heroism. These brave little spirits are those "tough" little waifs picked up from the streets of New York as little more than hopeless bundles of humanity, yet every one of them stood the sternest test of bravery and manliness in this hour of danger and despair.

LEAP FROM THE WINDOWS.

Meanwhile, other thrilling scenes were being enacted. The girls' dormitory, where nearly fifty little tots were housed, was fast burning to the ground; the convent and chapel fell prey to the fire and made great stacks of flame. Many of the Sisters were cut off in the upper stories of the convent building, and for several minutes their lives were despaired of. Some climbed out upon the windowsills, some knelt in prayer, invoking aloud and with infinite fervor the mercy of Heaven upon those in danger.

Sister Catherine was the first to leap from the windows, and this seemed to give the others courage. Sister Agnes, who had done heroic work in the babies' wards by throwing a mattress to the ground and tossing many of the little ones upon it from the window, held on to the window twenty minutes, and finally jumped for her life.

Engineer L. Otto, assisted by other workmen, finally came to the rescue of the Sisters who were penned up in the upper stories of the convent building, and placed a ladder against the wall of the house. This did not reach the entire distance, but by daring efforts he managed to get many of them down safely. The others followed the example set by Sister Catherine and leaped to the ground, and in this way were more or less injured.

Otto lived in a neighboring house. When he was awakened by the alarm he slipped on a part of his clothing and rushed to the scene, arriving there in time to lend this service to the Sisters, who had been penned in on the upper floors of the convent building. He took Sister Siena and three others from their rooms and rushed them down the ladder. Then, going back to the top of the ladder, he found Sister Ignatius kneeling at her window in prayer. He called to her in vain several times, pleading with her to climb from the window. The ladder reached only to the floor below, but the courageous engineer persuaded Sister Ignatius to leap to his outstretched arms as he stood near the top round. Her weight was too great for him, and she bounced from his arms to the ground, receiving severe injuries. Engineer Otto himself came nearly being hurled to the ground.

INCIDENTS OF HEROISM.

The wonderful self-sacrifice of the sisters was such as inspired profoundest admiration and such praise as cannot be uttered. Their fright was only momentary, and the way in which they recovered themselves and devoted their every effort to first save the children who had fallen under their guidance was wondrous and admirable.

A striking incident of heroism when danger was greatest was that which marked the conduct of little "Jimmie" Foy, one of the inmates. After the work of rescue had been, as it was thought, completed, it was found, upon counting the babies, that two tiny boys were still missing. They were left in the dormitory, where the smaller children were housed, it seemed that they were doomed, as the building was in flames and the interior was roasting in the heat and choking with dense smoke. Quick as a flash, when the babies were found to be missing, by a counting of heads on the lawn, little "Jimmie" dashed forward amid screams of affright and warning. He entered the building, and shortly afterward reappeared with the missing boys under his arms. Those who saw him disappear never expected to see him come from the burning dormitory.

Just prior to this John Cody, also one of the inmates, had made a similar rescue when it was thought dangerous to enter the building. Both boys are under sixteen years of age.

Only one of the bodies of the dead is missing, that of Jane ——, the aged servant and pensioner. She was asleep in the servants' quarters, and even if she heard the alarm it was impossible for her to save herself from the awful death that befell her. Her body is supposed to have been burned almost completely away, as it cannot be found anywhere near the surface of the smoldering heap of ashes.

THE MISSING ONES.

Two of the victims of the fire, Helen Brown and Emma Machin, did not die from burns, but from exhaustion and fright. They had been taken to the lawn and died while there. The other victim, Kate McCarthy, a servant, had been suffering from heart disease prior to the fire, and her death is said by the physician who attended the injured, to be due to this cause. She was taken from the building in which she slept and was placed upon the lawn. Subsequently she was removed to St. Joseph's Convent, about two miles distant, and died there at 9 o'clock this morning.

Teresa Murphy, the sixteen-year-old girl who is missing with the child, Mary Brown, and who was monitor of the girls of the orpanage, is supposed by the sisters and by Chaplain Cronin to have run away from the scene of horror in fright. At first it was thought that she was dead, and a rumor was spread that she had gone back into the children's quarters to get the four-year-old child, Mary Brown, of whom she is said to have been very fond, and that she had perished there. It was recalled, by some one, however, that she was seen on the lawn with the child in her arms, and that she was in a state of great excitement and perturbation. The belief is general that she ran away, and that she and the child are safe and will show up in due course of time.

BUILDINGS SPEEDILY BURNED.

The stirring scenes that attended the burning of the buildings and the flight and rescue of the inmates were quickly enacted. The fire was seven minutes in speeding down the length of the archway that connected the buildings and twelve minutes in reaching the convent.

Firemen came rushing from Piermont and Nyack, but the best they could do was to save the hospital, a large frame two-story building that stood immediately in the rear of the main group. Hundreds of townspeople from Sparkill and the surrounding country gathered very quickly, and they, with the sisters, who quickly recovered their composure, joined in the care of the injured and unhoused children.

Sister Peter, Mother Superior of St. Agnes's, who had heroically joined the other sisters in the work of rescue, was almost overcome by consequent exhaustion. Dr. Lietner attended the injured ones.

The injured sisters and the homeless children were all conveyed to St. Joseph's Convent, two miles away from the scene of destruction, where they were cared for until further arrangements could be made for their comfort. Seventy-five of the boys were sent to the Dunwoody Seminary, Troy, and the remainder to another home conducted under the auspices of a religious order, the St. Agatha Orphanage at Nanuet. The girls were sent to New York, escorted by sisters, and will be quartered at the Holy Rosary Convent, at 329 East Sixty-third Street, from which institution the St. Agnes Convent was directed.

Sister Dominic, Mother Superior of the Holy Rosary Convent, came to Sparkill from New York on the train that arrives at 2 o'clock, and was at once driven to the scene of the fire and from there to St. Joseph's Convent. Sister Dominic is also Mother Superior of the Third Order of St. Dominic. She has been ill for several weeks, and left her bed to undertake the visit to the afflicted ones at Sparkill. She was too much overcome to speak of the destruction of the St. Agnes Convent to-day, simply saying that nothing can be done for the present but to make those left homeless comfortable.

Within a few days there will be a meeting of those who have fostered the St. Agnes Convent at the Holy Rosary Convent to discuss plans for rebuilding the institution.

EFFORTS TO AID THE HOMELESS.

Mother House Extends Help to the Sufferers—Insurance Carried.

There was a steady stream of callers at headquarters of the Dominican Sisters of the Holy Rosary at 329 East Sixty-third Street all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night. Anxious parents and friends of the children at St. Agnes's Convent besieged the Sisters at the door for news of the disaster, to learn if all was well with their loved ones.

When information was imparted to Sister Dominic, the Mother Provincial, she was well-nigh prostrated by the terrible news. She quickly rallied, and commenced to issue orders for the relief of the unfortunate children and Sisters who had suffered in the fire.

Four Sisters were hurriedly dispatched to Sparkill with a supply of clothing and medicine. A list of the names of the pupils, Sisters, and employes at the convent was prepared and sent along in order that the survivors could be checked off and an accurate accounting be made of every person connected with the institution.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sister Dominic decided to go and superintend in person the work of relief at Sparkill. She had not returned up to a late hour last night, and word was brought from her that the work of caring for the wounded would prevent her return. She sent word in glowing terms of the bravery of Sister Peter, who was in charge of the convent.

The branch house at Sparkill was incorporated and got most of its support from public funds, but it also had a private income. The value of the property destroyed is placed at $150,000. The heaviest individual loser is the Rev. Father Edward Cronin, chaplain, whose library, valued at $2,500, and entire outfit of personal effects were completely destroyed.

The insurance amounted to $96,500, and was distributed as follows: Merchants', $20,000; Springfield, $11,000; Northern of London, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $8,000; Fire Association, $8,000; Spring Garden, $8,000; North British and Mercantile, $6,000; Sun, $5,500; Delaware, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Westchester, $2,500; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500.

We are exhibiting some of the most exquisite designs procurable; in order to do so we have skimmed the cream from the offerings of the foremost makers. They are here for your criticism, approval and purchase if you so elect.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ROAD IS NOT FIGHTING GOEBEL.

The Louisville and Nashville Gives Out an Official Denial.

In regard to the attitude of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad toward the Gubernatorial contest in Kentucky, statements made yesterday at the office of the company in the Equitable Building dispel any idea that its officers are opposing Senator William Goebel or espousing the cause of his opponent. On this question this statement was made:

"The Louisville and Nashville is not in Kentucky politics. No other confirmation of this assertion is necessary than that contained in this extract from a letter written by August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the road, and read by Senator Goebel at a meeting at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Saturday:

"'The company takes no part in politics, nor does it intend to in order to promote or undo the political fortunes of any party or individual, and its present attitude has no such purpose in view.'"

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN TEXAS.

E. H. R. Green, Who Aspires to Senatorship, Talks of Affairs There.

Texans at the Waldorf-Astoria say there is no more popular man in the Lone Star State than Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, who is accounted the richest woman in America. Mr. Green, who is one of the Texas contingent at the Waldorf, is reported to have high political ambitions, and people from that State say he is spending money liberally in the hope of reaching the United States Senate via the Gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Green is Chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, and his adherents attracted a great deal of attention at a recent convention at Fort Worth by appearing with long streamers of green silk fastened to the left lapel of the coat, on which was inscribed "I am for." Texans were puzzled over the meaning of the inscription, and when told that it meant "I am for Green," meaning E. H. R. Green, some of them irreverently said the inscription really meant "I am for the long green."

Mr. Green is tall, corpulent, smooth-shaven, wears spectacles, and has an artificial left leg. "I have just returned from Newport," he said yesterday, "and am on my way to my home at Terrell, Texas. It is true that I take a great interest in politics and am hopeful that the Republicans will in the near future be the dominant party in the State. The free-silver craze has driven many of the best Democrats into the Republican fold, and I believe the number will be very largely increased.

"I am Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and will have charge of the campaign next year. We have made remarkable gains the last two or three years, and I see no reason why the gains should not continue in an increased ratio. There is no question of the ultimate result. Texas will be a Republican State.

"The statement that I am to take full charge of my mother's business affairs is not strictly true. But I shall give much more attention to them, and necessarily will spend much of my time in New York.

"In my opinion, there is no doubt that the very large majority of Texas Democrats favor the renomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency."

OUTING OF QUEENS DEMOCRATS.

Campaign Discussed and Trusts Denounced at Ridgewood Park.

For the third time since their organization the United Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough yesterday held their annual outing at Assemblyman Wissel's Ridgewood Park. John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in Queens, came down from Saratoga Lake to attend the gathering. Forty-six hundred tickets were sold, and more than that number of persons were present.

While athletic games were in progress in the park, Leader Madden and the members of the Executive Committee held a meeting in Wissel's Hotel, and arranged their plans for the primary elections next month, when County Clerk John Sutphin will try to wrest the leadership of the party in Queens Borough from Madden. About 7 P. M. some 2,000 persons sat down to dinner in the two park restaurants. At 8:45 the speaking began. Leader Madden was called away, and Magistrate Smith Long Island City, presided in his absence. There were only three speakers besides the Chairman, Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, ex-Congressman James W. Covert of Queens, and ex-Congressman William E. Ryan, from Rochester, but now a resident of Washington, D. C.

Senator Donnelly denounced the alleged Republican plan to control the entire metropolitan machinery of Police. Mr. Covert spoke against the imperialism which, he said, characterizes the present Administration. He made an appeal to his hearers to do away with factional differences, and to unite against the common enemy. Mr. Ryan said that an association had been formed already in thirteen States to fight the trusts, which he declared had the American producer by the throat.

WARDING OFF INVESTIGATION.

Said to be Scheme of Republican-Citizens' Union Combination.

"There is a nice little scheme behind the proposed Republican-Citizens' Union combination on Assemblymen and Aldermen," said a member of the Republican County Committee last night.

"You see I am one of the fakirs, so it will not do to use my name," he continued, "but the purpose is to prevent the Democrats from carrying the Assembly, electing Republicans to that body, while members of the Citizens' Union will be named for Aldermen.

"It is a good scheme on the part of the organization to enlist the aid of the Goo-Goos to keep the old man from harm. Senator Platt wants no investigation by Democratic lexislators, and he knows there will be an investigation if the Democrats get the Assembly.

"But the plan may miscarry. The Democrats in the Citizens' Union are kicking already, and say they do not see why they should strengthen the Republicans on the eve of a Presidential election. They are on to the scheme with both feet.

"I have some sort of regard for the Bowery bum who will stop you and ask for 10 cents, and admit he wants the money for a drink, but I am suspicious of handshaking, sanctimonious politicians who seek to convey the idea they are working for the public weal, when in fact they are only seeking personal benefits."

New Jersey Socialists Active.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party of Union County is the first in the field with a full set of nominees for the county offices. The nominations are as follows: For Senator—Charles Burns of Plainfield; Assemblymen—John Miles of Plainfield and Michael McGarry of Elizabeth; Sheriff—Alwin Koerner of Elizabeth; County Clerk—Frank Kullen of Plainfield; Coroner—Charles R. Wallender of Plainfield.

WALL PAPER TO BE CHEAP.

Jobbers Want the Trust, Members of Which Are Now in Session, to "Knock the Outsiders Out."

The principal wall paper manufacturers of the United States are in annual session at the Gilsey House. There is a large attendance, the members representing the National Wall Paper Company and the Continental Wall Paper Company. While two in name, they are one in action. The National, which controls seventeen plants, entered the Continental company as an organization, while the members of the Continental, who operate something over twenty plants, entered as individuals.

Benjamin I. Wagner of Philadelphia, a member of the Grading Committee, said: "Our annual meeting has just begun, and we shall probably remain in session two weeks. We are here to show our new goods to the jobbers from all parts of the country. While we are looking forward to the most prosperous season in many years, there is no intention to advance prices. We have a schedule, which is lived up to by the plants in the National and Continental companies. Many jobbers are already here, and the manufacturers and their salesmen are having a busy time of it."

The wall paper manufacturers outside of the National-Continental Company Trust having threatened to put a cheap paper on the market which would undersell anything that could be made by the combine, the latter called a special meeting of the National Association of Jobbers in Wall Paper to consider the question. This meeting was held at the Gilsey House last night, and was in session until nearly midnight. Edward Snodgrass, Jr., of Pittsburg presided, and Howard S. Dickson of New York and Troy was Secretary.

The plants outside of the trust are situated at Schuylerville, Cortland, and Geneva, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Worcester, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. They have persistently refused to join the combination. There were ten of these plants a year ago, but two have since succumbed to the wiles of the combination.

The communication of the National-Continental Company was thoroughly discussed and the meeting decided it was the duty of the trust to produce a 3 or 4 cent per roll paper that cannot be met by the outsiders. A committee of nine was appointed to confer with the Directors of the trust, and this committee delegated its authority to a subcommittee of three. The latter will meet this morning, will report to the full committee later, and the latter's report will be submitted to the Jobbers' Association at a meeting to be held to-night.

In the language of Mr. Dickson, the trust proposes to "knock the outsiders out."

COLLISION ON STATEN ISLAND.

Two Trolley Cars Wrecked at Tompkinsville—A Passenger Injured.

In a collision which occurred at Tompkinsville last night between two open cars of the Stateo Island electric road one passenger was injured. A car bound toward South Beach was passing the corner at the junction of Arietta Street, Tompkins Avenue, and Richmond Turnpike. A car bound toward St. George came along at the moment. Instead of keeping on toward the ferry this car, owing to a misplaced switch, turned sharply as though to go up Richmond Turnpike. This brought its forward end against the side of the down car. Both cars were badly wrecked. Charles Perrine of Richmond Turnpike was standing on the running board of the up car, being about to alight, and was badly bruised and shocked.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:24	Sun sets...6:38	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:58	Gov. Isl'd...2:41	H. Gate....4:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:25	Gov. Isl'd...3:08	H. Gate....5:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kilpatrick, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Neustria, Naples	.....	.....
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana,

The Wanamaker Store.

Small Types. Big News

PEOPLE of sound judgment and good taste thronged the store yesterday in response to the announcement of our Second Annual Trade Sale of China and Cut Glass wares. The stock continues good on every item, and to-day's buyers will find the lines of attraction unbroken.

3,000 Dinner Sets, 72,000 separate Plates, Bric-a-brac in vast variety, Cut Glass in all forms for table use.

Prices regular would be double in many cases, one-half more in others. The following are fresh items:—

DINNER SETS
$20—French china (Pouyat;) 100 pieces; floral decorations and heavily gold stippled handles; regularly $27.50
$22.50—French china (Pouyat;) 100 pieces; floral decorations and gold stippled handles; regularly $30.
$30—French china (Pouyat;) 120 pieces; floral decorations and heavily gold stippled handles; regularly $40.
$150—Havilland china; 125 pieces; borders in solid colors; solidly gilded handles; reduced from $225.
$100—Havilland china; 125 pieces; border festoon of flowers with gold band and lines; solidly gilded handles; reduced from $140.
$130—Limoges china; 124 pieces; solid gold-beaded border with wreath of flowers; handles paneled with gold; reduced from $200.

TOILET SETS
$6—Complete chamber toilet sets; floral decorations and gilt; new shapes; regularly $10 and $12.

WATER TUMBLERS
20c. a dozen—Good, serviceable glasses in several pressed patterns; regularly 30c. and 40c. a dozen.

Furniture. Various Single Pieces

It is still August and August Furniture Prices prevail. To-day's story is interesting. It concerns 289 pieces of Fine Cabinet Ware, all that remains of $65,000 worth lately made for our own sales by one of the best cabinet makers in this country.

Among them, Piano Benches, Toilet Tables, Women's Desks, Parlor and Library Tables, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Bookcases.

The woods are oak, birch, mahogany and vernis-martin.

Some of the prices would be regular double. Some of the prices would be regular a half more.

PARLOR CABINETS—They are mahoganized, of mahogany and vernis-martin, and their usual prices are $27 to $54. Sale prices are $18 to $36.
PIANO BENCHES—Mahoganized and of mahogany, regularly $9.50 to $12; for this selling, $6.50 to $8.
PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES—Mahoganized, of oak and of mahogany; normal prices $9.50 to $61.50; just now $6.50 to $30.
MUSIC CABINETS—Vernis-martins, mahoganized and of mahogany; regular prices, $13.50 to $76.50; now $12 to $50.
TOILET TABLES AND CHEVAL GLASSES—Of oak, of birch, of mahogany; regularly marked $35 to $73; marked for the sale $23 to $59.
BOOKCASES—Mahoganized, of mahogany, of oak; usual prices $51 to $99; sale prices $34 to $65.
SCREENS—All vernis-martin; ordinarily $32 to $96; for the sale, $22 to $65.
MEDICINE CABINETS—Seven kinds that usually sell for $10, $10.50, and $11; sale price, $7.
CHINA CLOSETS—All of mahogany; normal prices $24 to $145; sale prices $15 to $100.
HALL GLASSES—Of oak; they were $7.50 to $15.50; prices have dropped this low, $5 to $10.50.
HALL STANDS AND SEATS—Flemish and antique oak; prices regularly $14 to $65; prices now, $10 to $44.
Fourth floor.

Carpets and Rugs

Free lances and the power of big distribution, gives us unique and special opportunities to serve the retail carpet trade of this city.

The Autumn styles are arriving daily in vast numbers. If you would know the local market, fail not to examine our stock.

Small quantities of carpets, in patterns that we cannot duplicate, are to be sold at two-thirds prices, and the styles are good. Among them, Body Brussels at 82½c. and 90c., Axministers at 75c., Tapestries at 50c. and 55c.

Reduced prices on Turkish Rugs are like discounts on gold coin. Our buyers are in the Orient. Their rug collections are coming. Odd-sized rugs now here must go. Hence what follows:

13 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 3 in., $69.50.
13 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., $75.
13 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 3 in., $68.
11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., $57.50.
13 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 8 in., $67.
13 ft. by 10 ft., $65.
13 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., $68.
14 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft., $72.
13 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., $69.
14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., $72.50.
14 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft., $72.
13 ft. by 9 ft. 10 in., $63.50.
15 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 2 in., $84.
15 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $88.
13 ft. by 12 ft. 10 in., $88.
14 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $77.

The House-furnishing Sale—Second Heat Neck to neck with that of China the great Housekeeping sale spreads on. Every entry is a winner. Durability, Service, Standard Quality and Little Prices are the stimulating jockeys. Half-priced Agate Kitchen Ware made a record yesterday, and is still holding it. To-day, four leaders and some lesser favorites:

Lawn Mowers for the price of sharpening, $1.25.
Garden Hose, half price, 5c. a foot.
Hose Reels, all improvements, 38c; were 75c
Kitchen Tables, galvanized iron drawers for flour, $2.35, from $3.85.

And
Chamois Skins, soft, silky, pliable, 8c., 25c., 35c.
Sugar Canisters, 3½ lbs., 12c.; 7 lbs., 15c.; 15 lbs., 68c.
Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 10c.; were 20c.
Knife Boxes, half price, 13c., 25c.
Bread Boxes, japanned-oak color, 35c., 45c., 55c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Oak Meat Boards, 12c.
Pastry Board, 10c. Dust Pans, 10c.
And Water Coolers at half prices.
Basement.

Men's Clothing at Little Prices Some cassimere suits—less than a hundred, but in half as many patterns. Popular styles, and rapid sellers at $12 to $15. Now $8.50.

Black diagonal coats and vests; 3-button cutaway coats, satin lined. $10, though $15 is about the usual clothing store price.

Boys' Fall Clothing Just the proper weight suits for the fast-coming cooler days. Just the sort of prices, too, for the not-too-fat pocket-books of many that have little fellows to fit out.

Suits for 3 to 16 year sizes; of worsteds, in neat checks, and of fancy cheviots—sorts that formerly sold at $7.50, $8 and $10. They are all $5.
Cheviot sailor suits; 3 to 12 years; excellent, stylish fabrics; plain cloth collars with silk soutache-embroidered shields. They were moderate at $5 to $7. Better still now. Choice at $4.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silverware—Reduced Prices Mostly Some patterns have run low in quantity. Price keeps pace with them. So these various attractively designed pieces, without fault or blemish, come to be marked thus:

STERLING
Salt and Pepper Shakers, glass with sterling silver tops, 25c. and 35c. each.
Silver-mounted Corks, 50c. each.
Silver-mounted Corkscrews, $1.60 to $4 each.
Call Bells, sterling silver handles, 50c. and 85c. each.
Bon-Bon Spoons, $1 each.
Condensed Milk Spoons, $1.60 each.
Individual Salt Spoons, gold-lined, 25c. each.
Fruit Knives, sterling silver handles, 50c. and 75c. each; were 85c. and $1.10.
Basement, Ninth street.

Women's Imported Garments To-day's novelty consists in a variety of Autumn weight cloth capes. They are in the group of latest things for women, the counterpart of the men's Fall overcoats. Colors are exquisite—blue, pearl drab, gray. Shape and finish are stunning.

The enterprise that anticipates the season with women's clothing pays. Proof is found in the large demand for suits at $10 to $45. And the imported novelties are in fine feather and high favor.
Second floor, Broadway.

Flannels in August Too early to talk of flannels? Well, Autumn days are not so far away, nor are there many of them before the need of flannels is felt. Besides, it's never unseasonable to talk of good values. These are flannels that *start* with low prices:—

At 40c. yd.—Scotch Wash Flannels; bright tartan colorings; a mixture of cotton in the weave to keep them from shrinking; regularly sold at 60c.
At 50c. yd.—White Embroidered Flannels; fancy hemstitched and scallop edged embroidery; a quality that regularly sells at 65c.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

True News About Shoes Best shoes? In the Wanamaker Shoe Stores. Both of them—a regular shoe store on the main floor where high-grade shoes bring the least prices possible, a special shoe store on the fifth floor where little prices bring the highest grade shoes possible. Some best shoes, then, viewed either way:

MAIN FLOOR
Women's black kidskin shoes; regularly sold here for $3—that means, better than the usual $3 shoe—now
$2 a Pair
Tan Oxford ties; the balance of the $2 and $3 kinds, at $1.50 a pair.
FIFTH FLOOR
Tan shoes, soft and strong, light and long-wearing,
For Men, $1.70 a Pair
For Women, $1.40 a Pair

Women's Neckwear Novelties Original ideas, our own and our allies'. This list is an abbreviation for the detailed description of variety, elegance and supreme good taste:

White satin, broad-end scarfs, edged with wide Persian bands, 50c. each.
Silk, bat-end scarfs, solid-color grounds, silk embroidered, 50c. and 75c. each.
Diamond-end scarfs; a novelty bow in two colors; contrast between knot and ends; 50c. each.
English squares in new solid colors; unembroidered, $1.35; embroidered, $1.50 and $1.75 each.
English squares, white Persian stripes, $2.
Wanamaker Persian squares; kerchiefs that tie in stock effect; our own idea; $1.75 each.
Black neck ruffs for cool evenings; full, long plaited ends; regularly $1.50; now $1 each.
Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

BIG DEWEY LAND PARADE

Ten Thousand Troops from Other States Want to Take Part.

LINE OF MARCH DECIDED ON

Clash Over the Official Programmes for the Celebration — Squadron Not to Meet Dewey at Sea.

That interest is taken throughout the country in the reception of Admiral Dewey is made manifest by the numerous letters received by the Committee on Land Parade from organizations which desire to take part in the ceremonies. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there were on file in his office communications which indicate that at least 10,000 troops from other States, besides the entire strength of the National Guard of New York, would be present.

In many cases the visiting troops will come prepared to maintain themselves, but Gen. Roe feels that it will devolve on the committee to provide quarters and food for the majority of them. How to do this on the allowance of $10,000 made by the Committee on Plan and Scope is the question which is disturbing Gen. Roe, and at the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee he will make an effort to get a further appropriation. Until he does, he says, he cannot make definite arrangements for visiting troops unless he tells them that their presence is desired by the committee, but that they must foot their own bills. He fears that this will prevent many troops who otherwise might come from attending the celebration. The cost of the maintenance of the National Guard of this State will be defrayed out of the seventy-five-thousand-dollar appropriation made by the Legislature.

Gen. Roe has definitely fixed the line of march, and all organizations desiring places in the parade have been requested to report here on the morning of Friday, Sept. 29, so as to be assigned. The parade will form at Grant's Tomb and march down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, where it will be dismissed. The battalion from the Olympia will join the line at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Riverside Drive. Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck, with the distinguished guests of the city, will review the parade at Madison Square.

Until the Committee on Plan and Scope meets this week no arrangements will be made to provide a band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, as Admiral Dewey in a letter to Gen. Butterfield requested. It is certain, however, that a band will be engaged, and there is considerable strife among local bandmasters for the place, which is regarded as the post of honor. Inasmuch as the regimental bands will have to march at the head of their respective organizations, it is not improbable that the Secretary of the Navy will be asked to assign the celebrated band of the United States Marine Corps to this duty. This, it was said yesterday by a naval officer who visited the committee room, would be a most appropriate honor to the commander of the American fleet and would be one which Admiral Dewey would thoroughly appreciate.

There is a clash over the official programme for the celebration in which the municipal committee and the State committee are involved. The latter committee was appointed to confer with the local committee as to the arrangements for the comfort of State officials, and was not invested with any power to take charge of details of the celebration. Scarcely had the Committee on Plan and Scope made arrangements for the publication of an official programme, which was to contain no advertisements, when a concern, which had received the indorsement of Senator John Raines, the Chairman of the State committee, sent out solicitors for advertisements for an "official programme." Secretary Foster of the Dewey Committee repeatedly warned the public against patronizing "official programmes," but he continues to receive letters asking if the committee indorses the advertising device sanctioned by Senator Raines and his colleagues. It is likely that the Committee on Plan and Scope will take action on the matter at its next meeting.

Gen. Butterfield's health continues to improve fast, and he hopes to be able to resume his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee by the end of the week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Robley D. Evans has returned to Washington from New York, after a conference with the committee in charge of the Dewey celebration in that city, his particular business being to make final arrangements for the naval portion of the demonstration. The North Atlantic Squadron will not be sent out to meet the Olympia, but as many of the naval vessels as can be gotten together will be included in the squadron which will meet the Admiral, probably at Tompkinsville, and form his naval escort during the water demonstration. Capt. Evans succeeded in perfecting all the details of his portion of the programme, and made a verbal report to Acting Secretary Allen of the success of his mission.

DEWEY AGAIN AT NICE.

Guest of the Vice Consul in Viewing the City's Attractions.

NICE, Aug. 28.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States Vice Consul's invitation, the Admiral drove to Point Andrée, stopping at the Grotto. Thence he ascended the Fallcon, from which there is a superb view. The party continued on to Cimiez, skirting the heights over the town, and returned to the city.

In spite of the warm weather and the fact that this was his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed his admiration of all he saw.

The American officers returned to Villefranche after dinner.

THE CESSION OF THE SULUS.

Minister Straus Was Not Selected to Act in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Both the Department of State and the War Department are uncommunicative concerning the story of the agreement between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, under which the Sultan agrees to recognize and support the United States Government over the Sulu Islands, in which story, it is asserted, Minister Straus secured the assistance of the Turkish Sultan in bringing the Sulu Sultan to terms, but some of the details of the story are denied.

According to one circumstantial account, Minister Straus seems to have been chosen to be sent back to Constantinople largely in order to obtain the benefit of his strong standing in the eyes of the Sultan and the Sublime Porte. With reference to this, it is explained that when Mr. Straus was asked to go to Turkey by President McKinley, it could not have been foreseen that the United States would ever have any claim upon the territory occupied by the Sultan of Sulu and his subjects. Mr. Straus learned of the desire of the President that he should accept an appointment to Turkey before the war broke out.

He came to Washington early in April to make some suggestions to the President looking to a peaceful settlement with Spain of the Cuban question. He talked long and earnestly with the President on the subject, but it was then too late to arrest the drift toward war.

During his stay here the President asked Mr. Straus if he would reurn to Turkey as Minister if he were there. A promise had been made to Dr. Angell, when he went out to Constantinople, that his absence should not be prolonged, and he had served as long as he could without embarrassing his affairs. The reply of Mr. Straus was that if his services were regarded as necessary he would consider a request equivalent to a command.

This was before war was declared. It was more than a month before Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, and five months before Manila was captured.

If he has really secured the co-operation of the Sultan in an effort to bring about the practical cession of Mohammedan territory to another country, it will be regarded as a triumph over Turkish conservatism.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN CUBA

Little Is Now Said About Independence, and the Annexationists Are Growing Bolder Daily.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Since the beginning of the year there have been many changes in the political conditions in Cuba, and during the last two months the general opinion, which was formerly in favor of immediate independence, has been considerably modified. Some of the most enthusiastic independentists now urge a continuance of the American occupation for at least a year or two longer.

A few weeks ago it was considered almost treason on the part of a Cuban to say he was in favor of annexation, but now it is discussed by Cubans in clubs, in cafés, in the parks and squares, and on the streets. The most remarkable change is noticeable in the press, for from one end of the island to the other many of the leading papers that up to two months ago were urging the immediate evacuation of the island by the United States troops, now urge delay. The consequence of this is that not a day passes but what some paper is calling another paper a traitor to the cause of Cuba Libre, and the war of words waxes fast and furious between them.

Another and very marked change is indicated by the remarks made by the American Military Governors throughout the island. It is not so much in what they say that this is noticeable as in what they leave unsaid. Formerly Cubans were always led to believe that in the very near future the entire affairs of the island would be turned over to them. Now those remarks are left out. There is good reason to suppose that these views have been communicated to the Governor General, and that they coincide with his own.

Another and very noticeable feature of the change is that merchants and storekeepers of the cities, not alone Spaniards and foreigners, but Cubans also, who heretofore have only made remarks in favor of annexation in strict privacy one to another and would seldom argue on the point with a stranger, fearing their political views might get them into trouble, are now perfectly open in their remarks and are just as anxious to announce them at their clubs and cafés as they are in the privacy of their own homes.

About two months ago a paper was started in Puerto Principe, the capital of the province of that name, devoted entirely and exclusively to the cause of annexation. Another one is to be published in Havana the first Saturday in September. Still another one will be issued the same month at Santiago. These papers are backed by influential people. Thousands of copies of El Sufragio Universal are issued each week free in all the different provinces. The editor of La Epoca is a well-known writer and linguist, Dr. Francisco Figueras, a prominent lawyer of Havana, and a Cuban by birth and sympathy.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUNDS.

Steamship Lines Offer to Carry Supplies Free—Clothing to Go on the Next Transport.

The Merchants' Association's Puerto Rican Relief Committee has been notified by the Quartermaster's Department at Washington that R. A. C. Smith, President of the American Mail Steamship Company, has agreed to carry supplies to Puerto Rico on his company's vessels, which sail from Boston. These steamers, if desired, will be ordered to touch at New York.

The Red D Line, whose vessels touch at Puerto Rico en route to Venezuela, has offered to transport, free, 400 tons of relief supplies on the steamer Caracas, which will leave here Sept. 6.

In relation to the Puerto Rican coffee, which is to be shipped to the Merchants' Association, for the purpose of having the higher grades of coffee introduced in this country and popularized, if possible, a communication has been received from a Buffalo firm, offering to take some of the coffee and introduce it in Buffalo.

The Merchants' Association will load some more clothing on the transport which will sail to-morrow. There were twenty-three cases of clothing and two cases of drugs left over from the last steamer. In addition, there will be 6,000 women's wrappers, 7,200 men's undershirts, some more men's trousers, and some children's slips.

Subscriptions previously reported received by the committee amounted to $19,984.01. There were received yesterday the following subscriptions:

Cash, Pittsfield, Mass.	$5.00
Employes of Mills & Gibb, Broadway and Grand Street.	150.00
J. G. Hagemeyer & Co.	10.00
Burton & Davis.	10.00
"People of Sagaponack, L. I., N. Y.," through Miss Antoinette White	18.25
"Rae"	3.00
Kissam, Whitney & Co.	100.00
Total	$20,290.26

The relief fund of the Maritime Exchange was augmented by the following subscriptions: Romaine & Co., $25; W. H. Douglass, $100; Bergen & Co., $10; De Graw, Arman & Co., $25; Kemp, Day & Co., $25; Hagedorn & Co., $25; Pancoast & Rogers, $25; F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds & Co., $50; Gudewill & Buckness, $50; Collins & Co., $100; Colgate & Co., $100, and G. Amsinck & Co., $250. The total now amounts to $8,287.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the relief fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $27,262.69; J. S. Miles, Mount Carrol, Ill., $1; cash, $10; through Mayor of New York City, $232; citizens, Grand Rapids, Mich., $133; Benjamin T. Gilbert, Clayville, N. Y., $5; I. H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis., $100; Y. P. S. C. E., Loomis, Cal., $3; cash, $2; through Mayor of Jersey City, $243; P. R. R. F., District of Columbia, $525; W. A. Young, Ackley, Iowa, $5; through Secretary of War: Client of Alan G. Burrow, Esq., Norfolk, Va., $10; P. D. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., $10; citizens of New Orleans, through Mayor of New Orleans, La., $318; widow of a United States officer, Washington, D. C., $1. Total, $28,861.19.

Test of the Battleship Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The battleship Alabama left Cramps' shipyard this afternoon for her builders' trial at sea, and is expected to return Wednesday or Thursday. The Alabama anchored at the Breakwater overnight, and at daylight to-morrow will proceed outside the Delaware Capes, where she will be speeded and manoeuvred. The Alabama is in charge of Edwin S. Cramp, while Capt. Sargeant acts as navigator. Among the guests on board is Capt. W. H. Brownson, who will command the battleship when she is placed in commission.

TO COMPEL VACCINATION.

Schools May Be Closed in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—President M. C. Murphy of the New York City Board of Health has written a letter to Dr. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in which he complains of a lack of co-operation on the part of the Boards of Education of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond in enforcing Section 200 of the health laws relative to the vaccination of school children.

In his communication President Murphy says that unless the borough boards co-operate with the city board drastic measures will have to be taken, and the schools ordered closed. Many persons, he adds, think that vaccination does not amount to anything until their friends or relatives are stricken down with smallpox, and then they shout loudly that the public officers are neglecting their duty in not preventing the dread disease from spreading.

To-day another order was issued to the Superintendent of the Sanitary Department instructing him to communicate immediately with the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents of the various boroughs, and endeavor to get them to co-operarte with the city board in having the school children vaccinated before the expiration of vacation time.

YELLOW FEVER AT CABANAS.

Little Fear of an Outbreak, as Troops Were Removed to Camp.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the development of five cases of yellow fever of a mild type among the United States troops at Cabanas fortress, the detachment there was removed to-day to a camp about a mile away. It is believed that this will prevent any general outbreak.

The authorities have not considered the barracks at Cabanas unhealthful, and the troops had been there three months. It is quite certain that the sickness was introduced by men who had frequented barrooms and other unsanitary places.

Only two cases of yellow fever now remain among the United States troops at Puerto Principe.

NATIVES AID AMERICANS

Dato Mundi Defeats Filipinos at Zamboanga, Killing Thirty.

ASKS FOR CITIZENSHIP

He Fights by Permission of Gen. Bates, Who Will Return to Sulu to Establish Garrisons.

MANILA, Aug. 28—7:53 P. M.—An unconfirmed report received here from Cebu says Dato Mundi, with his tribesmen, has taken the warpath against the insurgents who are holding Zamboanga and has given them a warm battle.

Mundi welcomed Gen. Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen, and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag.

Gen. Bates will return to the Sulu Archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis, under date of Aug. 26, stating that Dato Mundi of Zamboanga atacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them.

The dispatch, as given out at the War Department, is much confused, and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch follows:

Manila, Aug. 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Dato Mundi, Zamboanga, attacked and defeated insurgents there, killing thirty, this date. Under Spaniards supervised Moros of entire southwestern peninsula Mindanao Island. He visited Gen. Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to United States. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboanga, when he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but said that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon.

Insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city, on promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundi able man; educated abroad; thoroughly loyal to American interests. Bates leaves 30th to place troops in Sulu Islands; will soon place troops Zamboanga and Isabella, the naval station in Basilan Islands. OTIS.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department the following deaths in his command:

Drowned Aug. 5, John J. Blake, H, Sixth Infantry, near La Castelliana, Negros; 21, J. E. Poole, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 22, Theodore J. Martin, M, Twentieth Infantry.

Following, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, drowned Aug. 21: Sergt. Thomas W. Countee, Privates William Carter, John Dean, J. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmet McMillan, George Moody, Hampton Kendall.

Typhoid—Aug. 20, Dickson Weedon, C, First Montana; 22, Elmer Rathbone, I, Twenty-first Infantry; 22, Frederick McDonald, H, Nineteenth Infantry; 23, Abraham Gottroux, H, Twelfth Infantry; 23, Samuel Fehl, recruit, Fourteenth Infantry, cirrhosis of liver; 18, John C. Rogers, C, Fourth Cavalry; 23, John W. Evans, F, Twenty-first Infantry, dysentery; 22, William Harting, Corporal, L, Thirteenth Infantry; 25, Henry Keen, private, I, Twenty-first Infantry, diarrhea; 15, John Murnan, C, Third Infantry, accidental fall; 16, William A Vanza, C, Seventeenth Infantry, from wounds in action; 21, Albert Irvine, M, Twelfth Infantry, appendicitis; 24, Fred Anderson, C, Third Infantry.

The following were wounded near San Fernando:

Sixteenth Infantry, E, Sergt. Louis Steer, elbow, slight, accidental.

Seventeenth Infantry, D, Corp. Francis B. Eastman, neck, slight; James B. McGillivray, slight; Frank Stickel, scalp, slight; E, Sergt. William Schroeder, scalp, slight.

Twenty-second Infantry, G, Edward H. Newman, leg, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa, near Calulet, 11, A, Amos M. Slatton, leg, slight; band, James T. Stuart, shoulder, slight; D, Theodore P. Haltgaver, shoulder, slight.

NEW VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following appointments in the volunteer army were announced to-day:

SOUTH DAKOTA.—To be Captin—Charles A. Howard, Major, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—Paul D. M. McCleland, Captain, Company I, First South Dakota Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Charles L. Butler, Sergeant Company B, First South Dakota Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry.

This fills the quota from South Dakota.

RHODE ISLAND.—To be Captain—Vice Wolcott, declined, Lewis Palstone, Captain First Rhode Island Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry.

TENNESSEE.—To be First Lieutenant—H. V. Stevens, Captain Third Tennessee Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Tennessee.

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenant—Davis C. Andrews, Sergeant Fourth Artillery, Forty-first Infantry.

FROM OKLAHOMA.—To be First Lieutenant—James M. Wheeler, Captain First Territorial Regiment, Fortieth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Oklahoma.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—To be First Lieutenants—Vice McCaughrin and Griffith, declined, R. F. Woods, First Lieutenant Second South Carolina Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; W. P. Crawford, Captain Second South Carolina Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—To be Captain—D. P. Porter, Jr., Major First Mississippi Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry;

To be First Lieutenant—Ellis Cromwell, Captain Second Mississippi Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—Cullen E. Mitchell, Lieutenant Second Mississippi Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry; W. E. Utterback, Lieutenant First Mississippi Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Mississippi.

FROM OHIO.—To be Captain—James M. Shallenberger, Lieutenant First Ohio Cavalry.

FROM MISSOURI.—To be Captains—John E. Weber, First Lieutenant Battery A, Missouri Artillery, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Mack Richardson, Captain Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Orlando F. Guthrie, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; James J. Mayes, Captain Company L, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—A. J. Marklin, First Lieutenant First Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; L. D. Howard, First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; David M. Dodge, First Lieutenant Second Missouri Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry; L. H. Levens, First Lieutenant Twenty-second Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Ralph Ingalls, Second Lieutenant, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Fred A. Thompson, Captain Second Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Thomas M. Cobb, Jr., Captain Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Missouri.

FROM ALABAMA.—To be Captains—William J. Valden, Captain Second Alabama, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Thomas Hardeman, First Lieutenant First Alabama, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Samuel C. Samuels, Second Lieutenant Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fourth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Richard B. Going, First Lieutenant First Alabama, Forty-fourth Infantry; Hamilton Bowie, Alabama Volunteers, Second Lieutenant West Alabama, Fortieth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Frank W. Glover, Lieutenant Third Alabama, Forty-first Infantry.

This fills the quota from Alabama.

AT LARGE.—To be Captain—Paul Smith, Captain First Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, Fortieth Infantry.

New Yorker Declines a Commission.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Major John K. Sague of the First New York Volunteer Infantry has declined the appointment as Captain of Volunteers, which was announced in Washington on Saturday. He was recommended by Col. Barber and Gov. Roosevelt. He is a teller in a bank here, and President of the Police Board. Business interests require him to remain at home.

READY FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Otis Reports Conditions in Negros Favorable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis, dated yesterday:

"Hughes, Iloilo, reports four soldiers ambushed, killed, mutilated, few miles south City of Cebu; names not given; that robber bands, Negros, scattered, and most members of same returning to work on sugar plantations; that armed Tagalos, who had entered that island, severely punished, and that conditions favorable for formation of civil government under military supervision as has been directed.

"Little change in Panay and Cebu Islands; withdrawal of volunteers and regulars discharged under Order 40 last year has prevented active campaigns in those islands which meditated reinforcements will cure."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Two of the City Theatres Opened for the Autumn and Winter.

RETURN OF WILLIAM ELTON

A New English Farce Acted by an English Company at Wallack's—The Empire Gives a Familiar Piece—Music Hall Bills.

For the first night of a theatrical season—generally accompanied by regular dog-days' heat—the weather was uncommonly propitious. The sky was clear and the coolish west breeze made wraps and even light overcoats acceptable after the play. There were large audiences at both of the playhouses on Broadway which threw open their doors last night, and in the crowd at Wallack's many regular habitués of "first nights" jostled each other, their faces bronzed by their Summer outing. More of these will "assist" at the first performance of "The Girl from Maxim's" at the Criterion Theatre to-night, great interest having been manifested in the experiment, accounted somewhat daring, of transplanting that French farce in this soil.

There was a cordial enough welcome at Wallack's, however, both for William Elton, the droll comedian, and the somewhat slow and decidedly conventional English comic piece in which he made his reappearance on the stage associated with his American reputation. "A Little Ray of Sunshine" may serve to amuse in its short stay in town, though it is certainly not an epoch-maker. At the Empire "His Excellency the Governor" went as merrilly as ever, while the surviving Summer shows, especially the indoor ones, drew well.

A NEW ENGLISH FARCE.

"A Little Ray of Sunshine" Produced by an English Troupe at Wallack's.

A very little ray of very pale sunshine, indeed, but the cleverest of new plays could not have had a much more cordial welcome. The three-act farce which Messrs. Smythe and Rice have imported from England is a very pauper for ideas, but the initiated can see that the central character (or part, for character is not the right word;) was built up with great care and labor to fit the quaint, almost freakish personality of the London comedian, Perley. William Elton, who has been brought back to America to fill the part, is a capital comedian, but he is not Penley. His performance is deficient in nothing that care and experience could supply. He acts as skillfully as possible, he extracts from the ancient and violently improbable situations a fair share of genuine fun. But the constant repetition of almost meaningless phrases, the long passages of childish buffoonery, the tedious lingering over details that do not interest, the painfully slow development of a plot that lacks reason as well as ingenuity, are not lost sight of under the influence of his acting.

Mr. Elton had a rousing reception. His portrayal of the deaf old boatbuilder in "The Guv'nor" had not been forgotten. In that portrayal his personality and his art were both suited. As the amiable and impossible old idiot who serves as protagonist in the new machine-made farce he is heavily handicapped. The story of "A Little Ray of Sunshine," with its preternaturally grave setting forth of unconvincing details about an impossible mortgage that turns out to be an unlikely sale, and the return of the unaccountably long-lost uncle on Christmas Eve, to be mistaken for a pauper, a baker, a money lender, and a half dozen other persons, and to be thrown out of doors time and again is as devoid of wit in the telling as it is devoid of either novelty or likelihood in the invention. Its fun, under the present circumstances, is all of the baldest pantomimic sort. Its very essence is childish clowning.

As for its dialogue, the choicest bit comes when the piece is half finished. The old imbecile is pretending he is the baker's man and is staggering off R. U. E. under the load of a huge wedding cake. An irate and mystified lady calls after him: "What are you doing?" He replies: "I'm doing the cake walk."

It is only just to the authors, Messrs. Amblent and Herbot, to chronicle the fact that this remarkable specimen of English wit was received with an outburst of laughter that seemed to be genuine, and that the fooling generally, except in the explanatory passages, was all taken cheerfully.

In the performance, young Robert Bottomley, as the meddlesome cub of conventional farce and exponent of calf love, lent a new touch to the old matter and revealed a talking personality, while Mr. George Riddell, as an old servant, played his small part without self-consciousness; but the other new players from England are not likely to make big fortunes here, though some of them are quite personable, and they are all heavily handicapped by stupid rôles.

Still, it may truthfully be said of "A Little Ray of Sunshine" that it is clean, that the children may be taken to see it, and, as it is full of practical joking, will probably like it. It is funnier than "Number Nine" and "The Purple Lady," and bears a certain artistic relationship to both of those recent plays.

Gerard, Lord Markham.....William Elton
Sir Philip Ashton.....Wallace Erskine
Dick Markham.....Charles Cherry
Reggie Ashton.....Robert Bottomley
Mr. Carlton.....Herbert Snarling
Dobbs.....George Sumner
Saunders.....George Riddell
Harris.....Cecil Elgar
Wilson's Man.....Philip Doody
Lady Dorothy Denham.....Adeline Stuart
Connie Markham.....Janet Alexander
Madge Ashton.....Grace Dudley
Evelyn Kemp.....Lorna Lawrence
Polly.....Lucy Evelyn

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

Marshall's Clever Comedy Revived at the Empire Theatre.

Capt. Marshall's bright little comedy called "His Excellency the Governor," which held the stage at the Empire Theatre when the last season closed, late in June, was revived there last night, and will be on view a fortnight. The performance, which was in all respects competent, seemed to greatly please a large audience. A stage play could not be more fragile than this, the sentiment of which is of the most elusive quality, while its gently satirical view of life is the sort of thing we have been taught to believe the general public does not care about.

The play made a hit, however, when it was first produced here, at the Lyceum, and afterward at the Empire, and doubtless it will be a "winner" on "the road" this season. It belongs to the same order of satirical drama as W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged" and "Tom Cobb," and bears also a close relationship to that humorist's delightful operettas. Its shafts are quickly glancing but harmless. Its foolery is all graceful and dainty; it is farce, to be sure, but elegant farce.

The cast, except for the substitution of Mr. Richard Bennett for Mr. Edeson, is much the same as it was last Spring, and Miss Millward, Miss Robson, Miss Elliston, Mr. Standing, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Harwood repeat their admirable impersonations.

"IN PARADISE" PROVES POPULAR.

**Its First Production at Portland, Me.,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Decides Grain Rate Case.

EXPORT FLOUR DIFFERENTIAL

Intermediate Points Must Have Equal Rates and Those on Exports Must Be Published.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day announced its decision in a case involving relative rates on export and domestic traffic in grain and grain products. The commission holds that in the absence of some justifying reason it would not be right for American railroads to permanently transact business for foreigners at a less rate than that for which they render a corresponding service to American citizens. As to rates on export and domestic shipments of grain, the commission decides as follows:

Market conditions sometimes in case of wheat, but seldom in case of corn, may justify an export rate through the port of New York somewhat lower than the domestic rate, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News usually take rates which are certain differentials below the New York rate on both domestic and export traffic. During the period of closed lake navigation the export and domestic grain rates to New York and the other ports mentioned should ordinarily be the same.

Rates to other ports, including Boston and ports on the Atlantic north of Boston, and Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf ports, may perhaps be properly made lower on export than on domestic traffic to enablo them to compete for the export business. Such an adjustment of rates would be to the advantage of the carrier, and just alike to the American consumer and the American producer. But as the problem is primarily one for the carriers rather than for this commission, no order is made in elation to this branch of the case. But export grain rates should not be less to the seaboard from any point than from any intermediate point on the same line.

As to the rates on export flour, as compared with export wheat, the commission holds that public policy and good railway policy alike seem to require the same rate on export wheat and export flour, but in view of all the conditions shown in the investigation a somewhat higher rate on export flour than on export wheat is not in violation of that statute. The published difference in rates is too wide, and the rate on flour for export should not exceed that upon export wheat by more than 2 cents per 100 pounds. The relation of rates on domestic shipments of flour and wheat is not involved in this decision, as the export and domestic freights are handled under different conditions.

It further appeared that carriers engaged in the transportation of export flour from Minneapolis at a rate which is 1½ cents less than the domestic rate to the port of export, refuse to make any corresponding concession to intermediate millers. The commission rules that this is unjust and unlawful discrimination against such intermediate traffic, and that whatever line participates in such lower export rate on flour from Minneapolis must make a corresponding rate upon similar traffic from intermediate points.

The commission also decides that rates on export traffic must be published and filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Inter-State commerce act. It is further held that so-called through export rates made by adding the ocean rate, whatever it may be to the inland rail rate, whatever it may be, are not analogous to joint rates made by joint arrangement between railway carriers subject to the statute in the sense that the total rate must be published and filed, and it is enough if the railway carrier publishes and maintains its own rate to the seaboard. But if there is, in fact, suen a joint arrangement that the rate is a joint rate under the sixth section of the act to regulate commerce, then the entire through rate should be published, and not the inland division, which in that case might vary while the entire rate remains the same.

THREE RAILROADS ENJOINED.

Restrained from Boycotting the Pittsburg and Gulf Because of Cut Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Thayer granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Missouri Pacific Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad from boycotting the Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, because of its cut freight tariffs from New York to Kansas City.

This decision affects eight other roads. The order of the Court is as follows: "The defendants and employes are enjoined from doing or attempting to do any of the following acts: From entering into any combination between themselves or between other persons to cancel the joint tariffs for the transportation of freight, which existed on Aug. 16, 1899, as between said defendants and the complainants herein, and from carrying any such existing combination into effect.

"That the defendants and agents and each of them be respectively restrained from canceling the joint tariffs and divisions of rates for the transportation of freights which existed as between said receivers and either of said defendant railroads on Aug. 19, 1899, and from refusing to receive and transport freight according to the joint tariffs arranged for the transaction of business and division of rates which existed at that time."

The defendants are also restrained from combining between themselves, or with others, to discriminate against the receivers, or to obstruct them in their management of the property.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Its Opponents Meet in Boston—Vanderbilt's Proposition Unsatisfactory.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A meeting of the so-called Protective Committee, which has in charge the interests of the opposition to the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central under the terms offered, was held in this city to-day.

At the close of the meeting Reginald Foster, counsel, made the following statement: "Negotiations have been opened with the Protective Committee by William K. Vanderbilt. He has made one proposition, which was unsatisfactory, and a counter-proposition has been made by the committee."

TO ENJOIN BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

F. S. Buell Tries to Stop Distribution of Reorganization Bonds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Franklin S. Buell, who lost his suit against the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad to restrain the foreclosure of a mortgage on the company's property, is now endeavoring to stop them from distributing an issue of $40,000,000 worth of reorganization bonds.

Mr. Buell holds $121,000 worth of bonds in the old company, and he has secured an order requiring the company to show cause why a temporary injunction to stop the issue of the new bonds should not issue.

This morning attorneys representing the managers appeared in Special Term of the Supreme Court here and asked to have the order to show cause set aside. Justice Hooker, who had issued the restraining order, was not present, and Justice White, before whom the question was brought up, held the case to await the convenience of Justice Hooker.

K. C., P. and G. Reorganization.

The New York, or Readjustment, Committee on Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad affairs had a session yesterday in the offices of the Mercantile Trust Company. At adjournment it was announced that a plan, which will be a rival to the Philadelphia plan of reorganization already announced, had been practically agreed upon and that, after a few minor details are adjusted, it will be made public. The plan, it was said, had been formed without dissent by any member of the committee.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Won and Lost a Game in Chicago—Brooklyns Win Another.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	74	35	.679
Boston	68	42	.618
Philadelphia	70	44	.614
Baltimore	65	43	.602
Cincinnati	61	48	.560
St. Louis	64	52	.552
Chicago	57	56	.504
Pittsburg	55	57	.491
Louisville	49	61	.445
New York	48	61	.440
Washington	38	73	.342
Cleveland	19	96	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Chicago, 4, (first game.)
Chicago, 11; New York, 3, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 4.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 12; Louisville, 0.
Washington, 14; St. Louis, 12.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The teams broke even to-day, Seymour outpitching Griffith in the first, and Cogan, with perfect support, outclassing Gettig in the second game. New York played a Chicago amateur named Martin at third, and he proved very effective with the bat. Mertes's catch of a line drive in deep left field and perfect throw to first completing a double play, was one of the best plays seen here this season. Attendance 1,500. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Wolvert'n,3b	0	2	2	2	1
Lang, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Everitt, 1b	0	1	18	2	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Bradley, ss	2	2	4	4	1
Chance, c	1	2	9	2	0
Griffith, p	0	1	2	4	0
Total	4	9	27	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n,cf	1	3	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	7	0
Foster, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	7	2	0
Hardesty, ss	0	0	3	4	1
Seymour, p	1	0	0	3	0
Martin, 3b	2	2	1	1	1
Total	6	12	27	15	3

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2—4
New York	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Bradley, Griffith. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Mertes, O'Brien. Double plays—Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle; Gleason, Hardesty, and Doyle; Hardesty and Doyle. Struck out—By Seymour, 6. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Wolvert'n,3b	0	1	1	2	0
Lange, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Connor, 2b	2	1	4	8	0
Bradley, ss	2	3	3	3	0
Donahue, c	1	3	3	0	0
Cogan, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	11	12	27	14	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n,cf and lf	2	1	1	0	0
O'brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
and ss	0	3	7	2	1
Doyle, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Foster, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	3	0	0
Hardesty,ss	0	2	3	3	2
Gettig, p	0	0	0	1	1
Martin, 3b	0	4	0	1	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Total	3	12	24	11	4

Chicago	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	—11
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hit—Everitt. Three-base hits—Donahue, (2,) Cogan, Bradley. Home run—Everitt. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Mertes, Lange, Connor. Double plays—Connor, Bradley, and Everitt; Mertes and Everitt; O'Brien and Doyle. Struck out—By Cogan, 1; by Gettig, 2. Base on balls—Off Cogan, 1; off Gettig, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Cogan, Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Team Won in Pittsburg by Timely Batting in the Tenth.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Brooklyn won in the tenth inning by bunching five hits. The features of the game were Williams's third-base play, Keeler's batting, and Jones's wonderful catches in centre field. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum'nt,cf	0	1	3	0	0
Williams, 3b	2	3	6	2	0
McCarthy, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	6	0
B'w'rm'n,1b	1	3	10	0	1
Schriver, c	0	1	3	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	1	0
*McCreery	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	13	30	13	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	4	1	0	0
Jennings, ib	0	1	19	0	0
Kelly, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Daly, 2b	1	0	0	4	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	1	5	0
Casey, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
McGuire, c	1	2	1	0	0
Dunn, p	2	2	0	2	0
Total	7	17	30	15	0

*Batted for Sparks in the tenth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Williams, McCarthy, Keeler, Jennings. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings, Kelly. Double plays—Williams, Schriver, and Bowerman. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan, Jones, Daly, McGuire. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Dunn, 1. Umpires, Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 4.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Cleveland played its usual game to-day, and was beaten, Boston landing heavily on Hughey's curves in the first and seventh innings. Score:

Cleveland	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Duncan; Boston, Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Baltimores played miserably to-day, and the locals won as they pleased. Score:

Cincinnati	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	0	..	—12
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Frazer pitched great ball against the Louisvilles to-day, holding them down to three scattered singles. The Philadelphias gave a fine exhibition of long-distance hitting. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Philadelphia	0	0	4	1	2	0	3	0	2—	12

Base hits—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Louisville, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Washington, 14; St. Louis, 12.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—St. Louis made seven runs in the first two innings to-day, but Washington tied the score in the third inning by heavy batting. It was a featureless contest; indeed, the poorest game seen on the local grounds this year. Score:

St. Louis	2	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0—	12
Washington	0	0	7	1	1	2	2	1	0—	14

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy McBride, Young, and Criger; Washington, Weyhing and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

CANOE RACES AT BAR HARBOR.

Held Off Sea Urchins—Followed by a Lawn Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The annual races of the Canoe Club were held this afternoon in the harbor, off Sea Urchins, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor. There were six races, two for the Indians who frequent this resort and the others for members and guests. The chief interest centred in the mixed double scull race. It was won by Philip Livingston, Commodore of the Canoe Club, and Miss Edith Miller.

Following the races a reception was held on the law of Sea Urchins, the following ladies acting as the Receiving Committee: Countess de Laugier-Villars, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Amery, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Coles, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Furniss, Mrs. William L. Green, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward T. Snelling, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. J. Quincy Thorndike, and Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Summary of members' races:

Single Canoe Race.—Won by Llewellyn Barry, second, George Derby.
Mixed Double Sculls.—Won by Philip Livingston and Miss Miller; second, George Derby and Miss Crowningshield.
Double Canoe Race.—Won by Llewellyn Barry and George Derby; second, Reginald Johnson and R. Horace Gallatin.
Double Sculls.—Won by Philip Livingston and George Derby; second R. H. Gallatin and Reginald Johnson.

Myopia Wins Hamilton Polo Cup.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Myopia polo team defeated the Buffalo players in the finals for the Hamilton Cup here today by a score of 19¾ to 16¾. Buffalo received a handicap of 16 goals.

BETS ON THE SHAMROCK

Capt. Tucker So Impressed that He Wagers Even Money on Her.

YACHT'S GOOD APPEARANCE

A Complete New Set of Spars, Which Are Much Longer than the Present Ones, Said to be Due.

The Shamrock advanced a stage further yesterday in her rig, and consequently in improved appearance. Her topmast, which had been housed after being sent aloft on Saturday, was stepped, her jibtopsail stay was set, her shrouds and stays were tautened, her bobstay and bowsprit stays and spreaders were set up, and, of not the least importance, work was completed on the repainting of her sides. The new paint seems a lighter shade of green. Before the paint was applied the crew had rubbed down the sides with pomice-stone and made them absolutely smooth.

There was some pointing out done, and this was said to be at places where the aluminium of her topsides had slightly corroded about the rivet heads. No one connected with the yacht will admit either that the topsides are of aluminium or that they have corroded.

Soven additional spars arrived on the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia yesterday, as did a case of bobstay plates and bolts. A report was current yesterday that a complete new set of spars are shortly to reach here, and that they are much longer than those now installed aboard.

The sails which arrived on the steamship St. Louis on Saturday were transferred yesterday by lighter to the German-American stores at Erie Basin. David Barrie said that the Shamrock would be towed down to Sandy Hook on Thursday, and that the sails would not be bent until after the yacht reached the Hook.

Mr. Barrie received a cable from Sir Thomas Lipton, sent just before Sir Thomas sailed on the Campania on Saturday, saying simply, "Hope to see you Friday." The Campania on her last trip this way arrived at Sandy Hook shortly after 9 o'clock on a Friday night, but she did not pass Quarantine until next morning. On the more northerly course now followed she may arrive sufficiently early to make her pier Friday night.

Mr. Barrie has received copies of a song entitled "The Shamrock and Columbia," dedicated to Sir Thomas Lipton, the words and music of which are by Mrs. E. Roberton of 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. The singers in the crew of the Erin are rehearsing the song, and propose to sing it as a greeting to Sir Thomas on his arrival.

Yachtsmen who inspected the Shamrock yesterday were much interested in the outriggers or auxillary spreaders placed on her mainmast about twenty feet below her hounds, which carry two of the topmast stays. This additional strengthening was generally approved, though entirely new on this side of the water.

Regarding the towing of the Shamrock to the Hook, and her moorings there, it is learned that the tug James A. Lawrence is under orders to take the yacht into nothing less than 25 feet of water.

Capt. Benjamin Tucker of the tug Robert E. Hadden, which towed the Shamrock into port on her arrival, although a thoroughbred Yankee, is so impressed with the Shamrock that he has made a bet of $50 even money on her, and he says that he has a few hundreds more which he will wager on the same terms.

COLUMBIA OUT FOR A TRIAL.

Purpose Was to Learn Angle of Heel—The Topmast Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—This morning the Columbia and Defender got under way from their moorings and with a strong northeast wind stood out toward Point Judith. For a time the two boats kept well together, but later they parted company, as the Columbia, with Nat Herreshoff on board, was out for a special purpose, that of testing her angle of heel.

The Columbia carried her mainsail, staysail, and jib. She is now in racing trim, and the removal of all her dunnage has made the Columbia ten tons lighter, and consequently in a stiff breeze she has been found to be tender. A while ago three tons of lead ballast were stowed amidships, and since then she is not only stiffer, but quicker.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, in speaking of the topmast buckling last Saturday, stated that it was not an accident simply, but that Mr. Iselin was desirous of seeing how great a strain the topmast would stand before buckling. The yacht was put broad off and crowded, and placed in a position where the topmast would receive the greatest possible strain, a condition which would not occur once in one hundred races.

The desire was to find out how far Capt. Barr might go in this respect should an emergency present itself in which a great strain would come on the topmast. The experiment was satisfactory to Mr. Herreshoff, who was on board at the time.

Esperanza Wins the Vanderbilt Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The thirty-footers raced in a stronge breeze from the northeast this afternoon over the Dyer's Island course for the cup offered by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The start was made at 3:07 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:37:01	2:30:01
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:37:50	2:30:50
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:38:34	2:31:34
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:39:46	2:32:46
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:40:07	2:33:07
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:43:12	2:36:12
Carolina, P. Jones	5:43:52	2:36:53
Pollywog, J. R. Drexel	5:54:24	2:38:24

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In Handicap Singles Avery Wins First Prize from Peterson.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., Aug. 28.—The international tennis tournament was concluded this afternoon. In the handicap singles, H. E. Avery, the former Canadian champion, won first prize from George Peterson in the finals, the latter receiving odds of owe half 15. The championship doubles were won in three straight sets by E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond. Scores:

Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat R. D. Little, (owe 30,) 6—3, 6—3; George Peterson (owe half 15) beat H. N. Cowan, (scratch,) 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
Final Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat George Peterson, (owe half 15,) 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Peter Porter and Parke Wright beat H. Bissell and A. B. Wright, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4; E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat R. D. Little and H. E. Avery, 6—1, 6—1.
Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat Peter Porter and Parke Wright, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS.

Annual Invitation Contest at Bar Harbor—Many Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The annual invitation tennis tournament took place this morning at Bogue Chitto, the Summer home of Dave Hennen Morris. The quality of tennis displayed was first rate, and the entry list included the major portion of the younger Summer residents. During the morning many spectators gathered to watch the play, and a brilliant reception was held on the lawn. To-day's play resulted as follows:

Men's Doubles.—George Derby and Hackett Derby beat R. H. Gallatin and G. Gallatin, 6—3, 6—1; J. W. Pinchot and Rogers beat J. B. Henderson, Jr., and A. W. Shepard, 6—2, 6—1; Edgar Scott and A Stokes beat Richard Thorndyke and R. Derby, 6—2, 6—4; Dave Hennen Morris and G. Morris beat J. Macy and Adams, 6—4, 6—2.
Semi-Finals.—G. Derby and H. Derby beat Pinchot and Rogers, 6—5, 6—5.
Mixed Doubles.—Macy and Miss Lawrence beat D. H. Morris and Miss Trevor, 6—4, 6—2; Hacket Derby and Mrs. Dodge beat R. H. Gallatin and Miss Crowningshield, 6—3, 6—3; George Derby and Miss Sharswood beat Richard Thorndyke and Miss Palmer, 6—4, 6—3; G. Gallatin and Miss Jennings beat Edgar Scott and Miss Alice Leffingwell, 4—6, 6—3, 6—5; A. W. Shepard and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer beat A. F. Cosby and Miss Helen Redmond, 6—3, 6—2.
Second Round—Pinchot and Miss Barbey beat Macy and Miss Lawrence, 3—6, 6—4, 6—5; G. Derby and Mrs. Dodge beat L. Luquer and Miss Post, 6—4, 6—4.
The tournament will be finished to-morrow.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Elfin Conig, at 60 to 1, Takes the Autumn Maiden Stakes.

BEATS THE FAVORITE A HEAD

Toluca Wins the Flying Handicap Despite Classon's Carelessness—Regulars Happy Again.

As the storm is succeeded by the calm, so the vast multitude of half-holidays visitors that crowded the grand stand, lawn, and betting ring on Saturday to view the Futurity run at Sheepshead Bay was succeeded by the usual fair-sized crowd of regulars, who follow the game of racing day after day throughout the season. The Futurity formed food for gossip, even though it was two days old, but the unanimous opinion seemed to be that it was a true-run race, and that the first two horses, Chacornac and Brigadier, are first-class colts, and that the latter is unmistakably a game one.

The programme yesterday was a good one, although the fields in some of the events were light, and as a result speculation on them was not as brisk as usual. Weather of just the sort that racing men like prevailed, for there were a good breeze and plenty of sunshine. The well-trodden grass lawn had taken on a new lease of life since Saturday, when its closely cropped grass had apparently been trodden out of all semblance to a well-kept lawn.

The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-old maidens, was perhaps the most interesting of the two stake events on the programme. It brought together a fair field of youngsters, some of which got out of the maiden class since the entries of the race were closed and among these were a few which at ore time were pointed out as possible Futurity winners. There were any number of "good things" in this event, and after it had been decided there were equally as many groups of disappointed backers. Reynolds and Elfin Conig were added starters at the last moment, and it fell to the lot of the last named to carry off first money. Ten Candles, the favorite of the race, and Iroquois Belle had much of the racing in front between them until the field reached the final eighth pole. Then there was a general closing up.

Ildrim, Withers, MacFlecknoe, and Elfin Conig made a rush up to the two leaders and in a twinkling there was a hot contest between them. Ten Candles was under persuasion, taking the whip and spurs as hard as Carroll could ply them and struggling bravely to keep his head in front. Then, from the midst of the second division, there came with a rush, Elfin Conig, one of the added starters, and in a twinkling he was up head and head with Ten Candles. There was a hot brush for twenty yards between the pair and, just as the finish line was reached, the added starter, which was quoted 60 to 1 in the betting, got his head in front and won first money. Ten Candles just beat the Western good thing, Ildrim, a head for the place, while Iroquois, Belle Withers, MacFlecknoe, and Radford finished heads apart, in the order named, just behind Ildrim.

The other fixture on the card, the flying handicap at three-quarters of a mile, should have been an easy victory for Toluca, and but for the carelessness of Classon it would have been one. Acushla made the running most of the way in this race, but she was lapped all of the way by Toluca, while close behind the latter Lady Lindsey rated along. This was the order of the race until the turn into the stretch was made, when Toluca, easily the best horse in the race, came up to and passed Acushla and showed the way down the stretch. He easily gained an advantage of two lengths, and Classon, growing careless on him, allowed him simply to rate along. The jockey knew that Acushla and Lady Lindsey were safely beaten, but he did not reckon with Heliobas. O'Connor brought the latter up with a rush in the final quarter of a mile, and just reached Toluca's saddle girths when Classon awakened. He went to work at once on Toluca, and was lucky enough to get the horse sufficiently into stride again to win with him by half a length. Heliobas beat Lady Lindsey four lengths for the place.

The other races of the day were not of particular moment. Bendoran made a runaway race of the first event at five and a half furlongs. Charentus won the second race at a mile easily by four lengths; Boundell, at 6 to 1, won the two-year-old selling race, and Decanter had a very easy victory in the sixth race at a mile and an eighth on the turf.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; special weights. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.
1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 129 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—St. Callatine, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 113, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Piggott)
3—Jinks, B. Schrieber's b. f., 3, 108, 6 to 1.....(Odom)
Lambent, 113, 40 to 1, (Clayton,) and St. Clair, 118, 11 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a canter by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.
1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 96, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Odom)
3—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 88, 4 to 1.....(Phelan)
Handcuff, 92, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) and Lindula, 96, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by four lengths; half a length between second and third.
THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of closing. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.
1—Elfin Conig, O. L. Railey's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Islette, 119 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1. (Van Keuren)
2—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., 119, 16 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ildrim, H. Eugene Leigh's br. c., 115, 10 to 1. (Gardner)
Iroquois Belle, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Withers, 115, 4 to 1, (Odom;) MacFlecknoe, 115, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Radford, 115, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Petruchio, 115, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Knight of Rhodes, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Chamberlain, 115, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Fleuron, 112, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Nanine, 112, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) and Reynolds, 115, 60 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finishehd in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.
FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.
1—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Nomad-Sweet, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Clawson)
2—Heliobas, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 106, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 107, 7 to 1.....(Maher)
Survivor, 106, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Rush, 113, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Acushla, 104, 5 to 1, (Odam,) and Half Time, 114, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.
FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 1-5.
1—Boundlee, B. Schreiber's br. c., by Boundless-Parolee, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..(Odom)
2—Pirke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 105, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 15 to 1.. (Clawson)
Poste Haste, 104, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Dunblane, 102, 12 to 1, (McCue;) The Amazon, 99, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Federalist, 102, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Pasig, 108, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Kamara, 103, 100 to 1, (Lehane,) and Barney F., 102, 60 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.
SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $10 to third. One-mile and an eighth, on the turf. Time—1:55.
1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 119 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. h., 4, 108, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 100, 40 to 1.....(Wilson)
Azucena, 115, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) George Boyd, 107, 3 to 1, (McCue,) and Lackland, 110, 7 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won cleverly by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Monadour	111	Weller 101
Manlius	110	Jerry Hunt 101
Amorita	108	Disturber 98
Champion	107	Dora F. 96
Keeptime	107	Tender 96
Chappaqua	104	Lepida 96
Impartial	101	Village Pride 96
Ben Lodi	101	Lady Meddlesome 91
Leon d'Or	101	Dolly Welthoff 91

SECOND RACE.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication..... .....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..... .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months..... 4.50
Three Months..... 2.25
One Month..... .75

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months..... 3.50
Three Months..... 1.75
One Month..... .60

SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50

SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00

MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58

DAILY ONLY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.20

TWELVE PAGES.

VOICES FROM THE WEST.

If, as was suggested yesterday, the Republican leaders are sounding public opinion about the do-nothing policy as to the currency, they will doubtless heed the responses that are coming from the West. These, as was predicted, show a definite and strong sentiment opposed to that cowardly and shifty policy.

The Times-Herald of Chicago on Sunday published the opinions of thirty Republican Congressmen from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ohio. Of these only one evaded the question, while all the others declared themselves in favor of the statutory declaration of the gold standard, or of the measures proposed by the Caucus Committee, or of the recommendations of Mr. McKINLEY in his last annual message. All these are practically on the same lines. Mr. McKINLEY advocated the conversion of the legal-tender notes into gold notes, to be redeemed in gold and after redemption to be reissued for gold only. Of the recommendations of the Caucus Committee CHARLES B. LANDIS of the Ninth District, Indiana, says: "I have seen them and I am satisfied with them. I believe a bill embodying the features recommended will not only pass the House, but pass quickly, and with almost the unanimous approval of the Republican majority. I favor such legislation as will establish absolutely the gold standard and protect the gold reserve."

With this explanation of what the indorsement of the Caucus Committee's recommendations or of the President's means we append a few of the statements given to The Times-Herald:

ILLINOIS.

JAMES R. MANN, First District—Favors an enactment making the gold standard a matter of statutory record.

HENRY S. BOUTELL, Sixth District—I think the first thing to be done is to put into statutory law an acknowledgment of the gold standard. This can be done by a very simple enactment providing that all obligations of the Government shall be paid in gold.

GEORGE W. PRINCE, Tenth District—At the coming session of Congress I shall use my influence in the direction of obtaining currency legislation. I am in favor of legislation on that subject as follows: Declaring and establishing by law the gold standard, allowing the banks to issue to the par value of their bonds; allowing banks to be established with a capital of $25,000; reducing the tax on the circulation of banks and imposing a tax on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of banks to the extent at least that the tax is lowered on the circulation of banks. I believe legislation embodying the above provisions can be passed.

VESPASIAN WARNER, Thirteenth District—I am opposed to any change in the financial policy of the Republican Party, except it be to establish by legislation the single gold standard. I am in favor of the National banks issuing currency to the full face value of their bonds, but am opposed to the issue on their assets. I am emphatically opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. What the Nation wants is stability in its medium of exchange and measure of values. Let the single gold standard be fixed by statute. The permanency of our monetary standard will then be understood, commanding and inspiring confidence, and development will proceed in a healthful way through all channels of commerce.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF, Fourteenth District—My opinion is that currency legislation should be a declaration in favor of the gold standard, thus engrafting it into an affirmative law and also follow the suggestion of the President that greenbacks should be paid out of the Treasury only for gold. Should more radical legislation be proposed and stand a chance for success it would meet with my support, but I do not look for anything further than the carrying out of the propositions of the Congressional Committee

INDIANA.

JAMES A. HEMENWAY, First District—I am in favor of the passage of a bill to make all money interchangeable and in line with the bill suggested by the recent Caucus Committee of the Republican members of Congress.

GEORGE W. FARIS, Fifth District—I am in favor of enacting into law the currency propositions agreed upon recently by the House Caucus Committee.

JESSE OVERSTREET, Seventh District (member of Monetary Committee, and who introduced Indianapolis Monetary Commission bill)—I am heartily in favor of advanced legislation on the currency question, and I believe such legislation will be enacted.

E. D. CRUMPACKER, Tenth District—I uphold the President's currency plan.

IOWA.

JOSEPH R LANE, Second District—It seems to me the first thing to provide for is positive legislation establishing a gold basis, with a provision for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks, and that the issue of National banks should be increased to the par of the bonds held by them.

ROBERT G. COUSINS, Fifth District—To settle the financial question Congress should declare unequivocally the standard of value in the United States to be the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, 900 fine, and that all obligations shall be payable on that standard.

JOHN F. LACEY, Sixth District—I think some clear-cut declaration as to the standard of monetary value, making that clear in the law which has been for some years partly a matter of construction of the law, will be enacted.

JOHN A. T HULL, Seventh District—I am in favor of such legislation on the currency question as will firmly establish the gold standard and make it impossible for the accidents of an election, the wild theory of a Secretary of the Treasury, or the President of the United States to place the country on a silver basis. So far I have been disposed cordially to indorse the recommendations of the President in this respect without going as far as the monetary conference seems to desire.

SMITH MCPHERSON, Ninth District—I am in favor of the gold standard and in favor of so declaring at the earliest possible day.

Opinions of this character could be quoted indefinitely. We have given enough to show the feeling that prevails among Republican Representatives. Undoubtedly it reflects the feeling of their constituents. Except in a few instances, these gentlemen have not been active in the advocacy of currency legislation. They now are so, because the people of their States want it, and because their party in the West has finally come to it as a specific policy.

FREYSTAETTER, MERCIER, AND MAUREL.

The name of Capt. FREYSTAETTER must now evidently be added to the too short list of French officers who have shown their belief that the way to maintain "the honor of the French Army" is "to execute justice and maintain truth." That it requires courage as well as honesty for a French officer to tell under oath the simple truth, when that truth happens to be favorable to DREYFUS and injurious to his accusers, we have already too much proof. But it is only decent to point out to those who have come to suspect that the honor of the French Army is very like the honor that is said to prevail among thieves, that it is the General Staff and not the line among whom it has become a point of honor to "sustain the organization" at all costs and without scruple. The pressure upon the line is by no means so great as upon the General Staff, although it is of course great enough to entitle any officer to distinct credit for not yielding to it.

No impartial spectator can possibly doubt that FREYSTAETTER told the truth in his testimony on Saturday and that MERCIER and MAUREL committed cumulative perjury in contradicting him. They were swearing with halters around their necks, while he could have had no motive but the love of truth in giving testimony that would tend to vindicate DREYFUS. This want of motive, as has often been pointed out, is a primary fact with respect to DREYFUS himself. In a fair trial it would have been necessary to show some motive, or at least plausibly to impute some motive, to make out any case against him. This defect the "ring" in the General Staff tried to cure by a mass of forged and perjured testimony and by the illegal and invalid comments which, as it now appears, the President of the court-martial made upon the testimony. These iniquities and irregularities sufficed, with his ignorance of the law, to persuade an honest officer like Capt. FREYSTAETTER that it was his duty to condemn a man whom he now knows to have been innocent. It may be that every other officer of the court-martial, excepting its President, acted in equal good faith.

M. LABORI's burst of indignation that a proved forger and perjurer should rest his case upon the evidence which he imputes to two dead men and to another man who cannot be produced was entirely justified. But it is to be remembered that the most flagitious criminal in the whole business is not beyond the reach of justice. That is MERCIER himself, who had the fate and the career of every officer of the French Army in his hands and who used his power to endeavor to enlist as many of them as might be necessary in his plot to screen the guilty and to punish the innocent. We now find that he succeeded in deceiving some honest men into forwarding his scheme. Evidently justice will not be wholly done with the acquittal of DREYFUS. That must be followed by the punishment of MERCIER, the chief of the conspiracy, who is now trying to shift his infamy upon his tools, alive and dead.

CHAMBERLAIN AND KRUEGER.

We have already criticised Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S informal speech in his own grounds on Saturday upon the score of taste and manners. It is open to criticism on other grounds. The speaker showed and virtually avowed a sense of the responsibility which, as we have shown, rests upon Great Britain as the stronger party, the overwhelmingly stronger party, to settle peaceably her dispute with the Transvaal, if that be possible, or otherwise to convince mankind of the impossibility. But it cannot be said that he acquitted himself very well of his own share of the responsibility, and that share is not small.

It is evident that whatever hope there may be of a peaceful solution of the difficulty lies in the influence of President KRUEGER over the Boers. As the most intelligent, as well as the strongest, man in the Boer Republic, he is aware that an armed conflict with the British would be the end of that republic. No doubt he is intelligent enough to know that in any case the end of it is not far off, that the Boers must consent to do as other people do, or else disappear. But he must desire that his Government shall last his time, and he must therefore desire that the war of which he perfectly knows what is the only outcome shall be averted by all means at his command. He must be the chief advocate of such concessions as will secure this. The proof of this is given afresh the very next day after the publication of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech in a dispatch from Pretoria setting forth that the concessions President KRUEGER offers are so sweeping that it is doubtful whether the burghers will ratify them, and that there is talk of calling for his resignation, with the view of putting in his place a man less disposed to make concessions.

Yet Mr. CHAMBERLAIN chooses this critical moment to talk as if the Boer President were the chief obstacle to a peaceful solution and to hold the man who of all the Boers must be the one who is disposed to yield most for the sake of peace, personally responsible for the danger of war. That course seems to lack both policy and justice.

THE GUERIN EPISODE.

One of the most puzzling incidents in the general puzzle of French affairs at this moment is that of M. GUERIN and his little "garrison" in the building of the Anti-Juif. The Government—centralized, powerful, and really military as it is—hesitates to enforce the warrants of its courts, and keeps the streets in the neighborhood of his refuge barricaded by large bodies of troops for week after week. He is permitted to appear at windows and on the roof and harangue the crowd. He is negotiated with, as if he were the commander of a hostile fortress. All the efforts of the Government seem to be directed to averting anything like violence in the assertion of its authority, and this really seems to be all that the public sentiment demands.

In London or New York a Police Sergeant and a half-dozen patrolmen would within a few hours have broken in the doors, put the "nippers" on GUERIN or any one else offering resistance, and haled him to the nearest police court. To the English or American mind every day that this simple solution of the matter is delayed seems to increase either the danger or the ludicrousness of the situation. But then neither in London nor New York would any one be likely to be subject to arrest on suspicion of plotting to overthrow the National Government, as was GUERIN. There are no pretenders hovering on the border with the organized adherents in the capital. There is no tradition of revolution, and our authorities are in no dread of what would happen if blood were shed in the prosecution of a political offender. There is no occasion for harsh judgment as to French methods; but they are puzzling.

THE IRON ROOM IN WALL STREET.

The old, old saw that iron is a more precious metal than gold was the invention of a philosopher of slow mind and limited foresight. It is perfectly obvious that if mankind were forced to an ultimate choice it would cleave to iron and let the gold slide. A saying which everybody instantly perceives to be true is interesting only to commonplace minds.

What the old thinkers did not see is the now visible probability that an "iron room," the equivalent of the old Gold Room of the civil war days, will shortly be opened in connection with the New York Stock Exchange, where "iron" in its various states will be daily bought, sold, and quoted precisely like stocks, cotton, wheat, and oil.

From our unemotional contemporary—The Iron Age—we quote a paragraph which reads like an unconscious prophecy of the day when iron stocks and futures, puts and calls, will be a familiar feature of the day's business in Wall Street:

> The excitement in the iron markets is growing and is spreading. A very large tonnage of pig iron is being placed for 1900 delivery, at advancing prices. The bulk of the sales are for the first six months, but a number of important orders have been placed for delivery far into the second half of 1900, the Southern furnaces leading in these transactions. Evidence is accumulating that a very large tonnage of unfilled orders will be carried over into next year, not alone in steel rails, but also in structural material, plates, and other forms of finished iron and steel. In other words, the impetus of the current enormous demand will surely carry us over the usually slack Winter period.

A natural and inexorable law governs the behavior of man in these matters. Gambling is an instinct of mankind. If the man be a New England deacon with chin whiskers and a horror of cards he races horses or swaps the same. If he dyes his mustache, wears a checkered waistcoat, and has no principles he deals a "faro game." A little higher in the scale his irrepressible aleatory instinct finds its field in a broker's parlors and the companionship of the ticker. Now while horses may content the deacon through the whole of a long life, the man in the broker's parlor has a craving for infinite variety to which the Governors of the Stock Exchange are compelled by unceasing pressure to pander through the process of listing new securities. But the Governors never keep up with the demand. It would kill them in a week if they tried to keep up with it. Hence curbstone dealings, and all sorts of uncovenanted places where all sorts of things may be dealt in.

A substance, product, security, or chose in action becomes fit matter for gambling as soon as it begins to have a shifting value, particularly a value that shifts in disregard of all known laws, vegetable, mineral, or spiritual, and one that promises to yield readily to the influence of the syndicate of liars.

Iron, by reason of its rapid and large advance in price during the past six months has awakened speculative interest already. Its probable future price enters into the calculations of every buyer and seller of Stock Exchange securities. The purchases for future delivery which The Iron Age announces, however, are doubtless business transactions. A contractor who knows that he is going to need thousands of tons of structural steel in 1900 might think it prudent to place his orders now; just as a financier would lay up time money against the probability of high rates on due day. But the next step is the buying of iron on speculative account for future delivery or the selling thereof with like intent to take advantage of next month's or next year's market. All the other steps will follow in their due succession until a gentleman anywhere in New York, just arisen and pajamaed, may telephone his broker any kind of order about iron, just as he now does or may about "Sugar," "Tobacco," "Whisky," or "Gas."

The Metal Exchange, of course, performs no such function as the future iron room. The market there is followed, not forced. The live speculator wants something that will jump, also that he can make jump. Iron is going up because the humming industries of the country have created a demand that the mines and mills cannot fully supply. But a really broad-minded Wall Street man takes his profits as cheerfully from the prosperity of his country as from its miseries and depression. It is all one to him. Therefore, when slack times come again, and the furnaces begin to go out of blast, the gentlemen who are "sitting into the game" will follow iron down with the same inward joy that would warm their hearts if they were now following it up.

The abundance of the metal will not long faze the rumor mongers. They will subdue iron to their machinations as readily as they do wheat. They will discover a mysterious bacillus in the iron of Alabama and Tennessee that, outdoing the cheap and silly phoenix, rises unharmed from the molten flow of the furnace to ravage the solid pig, eating out its substance like redcoats quartered on the rebellious colonists or the teredo in the sternpost of a scow. They will tell of unheard-of tornadoes that have scooped the ore ranges of Michigan to bedrock, distributing their treasure evenly over the surface of Lake Superior. We shall hear that the new owners of the Carnegie properties have resolved to close all their works and devote the remainder of their lives to works of piety. Simultaneous rumors will come from England and Germany telling of proposed export duties on iron and steel or of vast strikes and closed works. Conversely, iron ore beds of immeasurable extent will be discovered under the Hackensack Meadows or on the Long Island barrens. Iron meteorites of unimaginable number and richness, whose assured arrival has been foretold by the astronomers of Pulka and South Bend will be capitalized and the shares put on the market to be fought for. Iron will be promised from sea water, from buttermilk, and from Georgia watermelons. Eminent physicians will discover that the modern prodigal use of iron in buildings, ships, jails, and ferriate pills is incompatible with long life and a good complexion. In short, the Street's fertile mendacity will keep even pace with its growing zest for the keen pleasures of the iron room; and corners in iron may even become the favorite pastime of the youth of Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The announcement that there is a scarcity of diamonds is a subject for grave consideration. It is carefully stated that the scarcity is in the market, otherwise some would be inclined to laugh the story to scorn. It is quite possible that it is not easy to buy diamonds at a reasonable figure just at present. At some times this might have caused a good deal of uneasiness, and even anxiety, but there is little fear of its raising any serious trouble in the feminine breast at the present moment. Diamonds may be scarce in the market, but we should say that this was not because the output of the mines was any less than it has been in the past, but simply because all the diamonds have been bought. One has only to go to the theatre to be convinced that there is none so poor as not to own a diamond or two. In fact there is nothing commoner than diamonds except dress suits. The woman who has no diamonds in these days does not show herself in public. The appetite for these white and sparkling stones, which so many persons seem to think are evidences of wealth and personal importance, is, however, not appeased, and we dare say that if there really is a scarcity of diamonds in the market, there will be something like a panic in the Bowery and in Eighth Avenue.

—The Marine Journal, a paper which has the best interests of the merchant service very much at heart, quotes with approval our remarks anent the invention of a new electric life saving buoy. We held that it would be better to do everything possible to keep the passengers of ocean steamers out of the water than to invent all sorts of contrivances to save them after they were in it. The Marine Journal adds that "life-saving appliances are many and useful to a great degree, but the occasion for using them should never occur unless through disaster that no human agency can avert. Disasters that cannot possibly be averted are growing less and less every year, and those which occurred recently were of such a nature as to cause more serious thought to transatlantic navigators in the line of using extraordinary precaution against their happening." This is a topic to which reference cannot be made too often, for it will require to be put before the public frequently in order that the demand may be strong enough to create the supply.

—An excited young naval militiaman writes to a weekly paper to say the reason why the report of the Captain of the Prairie on the cruise of the organization was not favorable was that the officers were incompetent, meaning the officers of the naval militia. He further said that the only way to get competent officers for the organization would be to appoint only graduates of the Naval Academy. This would certainly secure a better quality of officers than can be drawn from civil life. But the prejudice against the naval militia among the Annapolis men is too strong to admit of any hope for the success of this plan. The writer of the letter says that on the recent cruise only one of the naval militia officers present had been in the navy, and he intimates that this was the only one who knew anything about his business. Reference to the report of Capt. MACKENZIE, however, shows that the only naval militia officer rated as good was a civilian. This hardly seems to bear out the theory of the plainly angry writer of the letter. The officers of the naval militia are so accustomed to taking quietly all blame that comes their way that we shall probably never hear any protest from any of them against the outcry of the indignant seaman, who, by the way, would probably accept a commission to-morrow if it were offered to him, without stopping to consider his utter unfitness by reason of his not being an Annapolis man.

—The dispatch of British gunboats to defend the interests of British merchants in China against Russian aggression is one of those incidents which have an especial significance for some Americans at the present time. There is no large doubt in the minds of those who watch the progress of events in our beloved land that the motives which lie behind the opposition to the foreign policy of our Government as outlined by the President in his recent speech at Ocean Grove are of a cheap political nature. To "play politics" appears to these small-minded Americans to be the highest achievement of the human intellect, and they are quite incapable of believing that anything can be done from motives of pure patriotism. Now, over in England there are politics, too, but they do not seem to have a way of invading every operation of the popular mind in its consideration of the national Government. Those who have watched the movement of events in Great Britain for any length of time do not need to be told that it is always good politics there to support the flag in any country. An affront to the British flag is always followed by sudden movements on the part of British warships. This must deeply grieve some of our fellow-citizens.

—Are Americans better patriots when they are away from home? This is a question worth an answer at any time, but it is especially worth one just now. It appears that in the Japanese City of Yokohama there is a little American colony of some fifty families, and that these fifty families have undertaken to feed and care for the ten thousand American soldiers who are to pass through their city on their way from the Philippine Islands. The accounts do not state that there is any one family that has refused to take part in the handsome act of hospitality, nor do we read that any person has uttered sentiments of opposition in loud tones. Yet we may be perfectly sure that if the same matter came before a community of fifty families in this land it would be found that at least one of the fathers was opposed, on political grounds, to contributing of his substance to the care of soldiers who, according to his views, had been engaged in a cruel, inhuman, and unjustifiable war. According to the home-staying holders of such views, the soldiers should be put out of existence as soldiers, instead of being fed and cared for.

A DEFINITION OF MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. George L. Burr's query for a definition of money, here is one from Ray's Arithmetic, Part III., which I learned—without understanding—when about ten years old in a prairie schoolhouse out West, about a mile from any other building:

"Money is a standard of value, and a convenient medium of exchange."

Now that I am grown to man's estate I understand that definition better. It seems, in its implications, to cover the whole ground. It is a standard or measure of that which is worth something; of something that is intangible rather than tangible; of something not cognizable by the senses, but existing in the idea. At law a corporeal hereditament was and is something that can be conveyed by livery, while an incorporeal hereditament lies rather in grant, as advowsons, tithes, coronies, pensions, franchises, dignities, commons, ways, and rents. You may own a plot of land and I may have the right to cross it; under the law you cannot stop me in any way so long as I keep to my path; I have nothing tangible at all, yet I have something valuable, for that path may save me many miles of walking per annum. In this country we do not have many incorporeal hereditaments, but they are common in England. Letters patent for invention give rights which are incorporeal, rights which a Sheriff cannot levy upon in execution or in anywise touch; yet patent rights are extremely valuable at times.

As I understand the definition of money above given, the first part refers to something which is subjective, and is, therefore, difficult of definition; it refers to something which can only be described. If I describe a machine, you may (or may not, more likely the latter) comprehend it, though you may apprehend it; if I describe that machine and and also give you complete drawings of it, you will then understand it, probably, as fully as I, and if I produce the machine itself, you cannot fail to understand it. Thus, the ordinary hektograph is a printing machine, the hand being the platen for pressing the paper against the printing surface; the most complicated printing press must have the two things found in the hektograph—the printing surface and the platen or presser. We may regard everything except these two things as accessory. But when we come to defining money as a standard of value we are not dealing with things tangible, and my words of definition may or may not convey to the mind of another the exact idea that I myself have. Let me illustrate: Colors are such every-day affairs, yet if I have a normal eye, how shall I describe my impressions to one who is red-blind, say? Where I see red he see nothing. Again, an Eskimo will give a fine skin for a knife that costs me a dollar or so, and I sell the skin for hundreds of dollars. That skin may be his standard of value, just as beaver skins were once the standard on Manhattan Island, and tobacco was the standard in Virginia. (The records at Tappahannock, Virginia, during the seventeenth century are nearly all expressed in pounds of tobacco, for value.) But money is a not the standard of value, and a convenient medium of exchange, says the definition, and I shall not attempt to more clearly define it, however much I may be able to illustrate its meaning. R. W. B.

New York City, Aug. 28, 1899.

The Meaning of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent George L. Burr seems to enjoy the special privilege of knowing a definition of the word money which apparently differs from the authorities generally looked to for definitions of words—that is, the dictionaries. When he says "the definition of money, which no lexicographer seems to have given clearly," It seems to me that the definition of money as given in The Century Dictionary—"A representative of value"—is a pretty clear one to any person who has given attention to the study of the subject of money.

FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

Statement of Hiram Thomas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 28 there appears an article entitled "West Indian Negro," and signed H. Thomas. This signature is the same as my own. In order that such of my friends as may have read the article may not be misled so as to ascribe to me the opinions therein expressed, I take this means of informing them that I am not the author of that article. Indeed, my opinions are quite at variance with those of the other H. Thomas. In order that there may be no further confusion I sign my full name, HIRAM THOMAS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

When It's Easy.

A man has to be brave to say "I can't afford it" when he is asked to do something—unless it is his wife who asks him.—Louisville Journal.

Didn't Care for It.

Wabash—Are you fond of repartee, Miss Olive?"

Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—No; I wouldn't give one cup of coffee for all the tea I ever saw.—Chicago News.

His Busy Time.

Mosely Wrags—I never was so busy as I am now, Mum.

Mrs. Smith—What are you doing?

Mosely Wrags—I'm lookin' fer a job.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

His Future Mapped Out.

"Yes, when Willie grows up we intend to get him a commission in the army."

"Which branch of the service?"

"Eh?"

"Which branch of the service—infantry?"

"No, cavalry, I think. He looks just beautiful on his rocking horse."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOPE ON.

Rufus McL. Fields in Memphis Scimitar.

Though black and angry clouds may rise,
To hide the blue of Summer skies
From strained and weary waiting eyes,
The sun will shine when clouds are gone;
And when God's hand dispels the gloom
The birds will sing, the flowers bloom—
Cheer up, faint heart, hope on!

Though steep the way and dark the night,
With ne'er a friendly ray of light,
And dim and feeble be the sight,
Still happiness waits in the dawn;
There, just beyond the darkness, lies
Love's sweet, sunlighted Paradise—
Be brave, poor heart, hope on!

For every heartache, every tear,
For every patient, struggling year,
For every sacrifice made here,
When Heaven's mystic veil is drawn,
A rich reward, ten thousand fold,
Will come, with happiness untold—
Hope on, dear heart, hope on!

LAWYERS DISCUSS TRUSTS

American Bar Association Considers the Great Problem.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S VIEW

Edward Q. Keasbey Defends New Jersey's Course—Has No Remedy for Trusts.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Judges, statesmen, and lawyers of National prominence, composing the American Bar Association, met in the Aldermanic chamber of the Common Council of Buffalo at 10:30 this morning and were welcomed to the city by Sherman S. Rogers of the local Bar Association and by Walter S. Logan of the State Bar Association.

In the absence of President Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Senator Charles F. Manderson, as Acting President, delivered the annual address. In opening he spoke of the growth and influence of the American Bar Association. The Peace Conference which closed at The Hague last month occupied considerable of the speaker's time, and he was warm in his praise of its work. He commented on the enormous volume of beneficial laws passed by the Legislatures of the various States this year, but said that the quality of the legislation did not compensate for its enormous quantity. He thinks the American people are governed too much. The speaker discussed the war with Spain and said that "the harvest is as yet an unsolved problem" which is intensified by the situation in the Philippines. He said that the plain duty of this country is to suppress the revolt there and lead he people to good self-government. He then turned to the industrial situation at home and discussed the growth of great trusts. He said in part:

"The problems, legal and political, that are the most absorbingly important and likely to lead to far-reaching results in lawmaking and statute construction are those incident to so-called trusts, pools, and combinations in manufacture, commerce, and trade. The legislative difficulty seems to be to draw the line that should divide the objectionable trust or monopoly that defies the natural laws of trade, from the desirable corporation or the concentration of capital, productive of good results.

"To strike down the one and not cripple the other is no easy task for the lawmaker. Concentration is the order of the day. Industries of importance and enterprises of magnitude can only be carried on with success by bringing together that aggregation of capital and limitation of personable liability permissible in the creation called a corporation. The century now closing has been during its 100 years an advance on all lines of production, with corresponding benefit to the consumer, such as has been afforded at no other period in the world's history.

PURPOSE OF CORPORATIONS.

"Corporations that have for their purpose a bettering of methods of manufacture, sale, or distribution; the cheapening of the making of the article produced; the improvement in the style or convenience of the finished product; the economy in its vending or transportation, are a great good to mankind, and in them, legally conducted, there is naught of evil to our race. No more disastrous calamity could befall this Republic, that largely by such concentration of capital, with the safeguards thrown about the investment, has kept for itself its own splendid market and is now capturing the markets of the world, than a blow administered, either by statutes or decision, destructive of those corporate interests that are honestly capitalized, fairly based, and legitimately managed.

"Viewing the work of the lawmakers and the courts one cannot but feel some alarm at the drift of both, while realizing that the action of many of the corporate creatures made by the law is such as to demand as to them that a halt should be called and their aggressive advances cease, even if their destruction must be ordained to stop them in their career. The fear is that we may go to extremes and that in wiping out the iniquitous trusts we may destroy the legitimate corporations.

"That evils exist that need legislative correction cannot be gainsaid. Over our fictitious capitalization, the monopolistic tendencies leading to the destruction of fair competition, the decrease of producing cost with advance of the price to the consumer, are wrongs demanding a remedy, but the corrective cannot be safely [illegible] unreasoning denunciation, furious hostility, and desire for partisan gain rule the legislative mind, and truckling to popular outcry sways the judicial decision.

"Nearly all the States have what are termed anti-trust laws, and in them the term trust has received much enlarged definition. We recall when the term signified an organization by which the control of several corporations was vested, by transfer of stock or otherwise, in a central committee or Board of Trustees, who controlled or suspended the work of any of the corporations at pleasure, and could thus regulate production and defeat competition, thus controlling the prices of the necessaries and conveniences of life. This surrendering of the powers of a corporation by its own act to the control of a trust was an act of legal hari-kari and afforded ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the State.

FIVE HUNDRED TRUSTS FORMED.

"This penalty being invoked, many corporations seeking results, not to be permitted by way of trusts, formed new corporations of great magnitude that swallowed the smaller which became extinct. It is estimated that over 500 of these organizations have been formed that have taken over the stock of many corporations, in all lines of industry, with a capitalization of billions of dollars, represented by preferred and common stock. It is believed that the preferred stock represents more in value than the property purchased, and that the common stock usually has no real basis of value. Those who sell their plants or stock to these enterprises, the glib-tongued promoters who launch the scheme and the persuasive bankers who float the stock of the overcapitalized venture are the ones who reap the harvest, while the gullible ones of the public who invest in the stock are the losers.

"In considering the course of State legislation on the subject of combinations one cannot but be struck with some inconsistencies that can only be explained by the necessities of politics. When it is considered that labor cost is the very large per centage of everything that is made and sold, it seems strange there should be no inhibition upon organizations that exercise complete and monopolistic control of about all the trades and exist to maintain the price of wages or to increase them. We read no enactment and hear no denunciation of combinations that by most drastic methods frequently bring widespread ruin in their train, add largely to the cost of both the conveniences and necessaries of life. Statutes afford many strange contrasts, but none more remarkable than this—that combinations may exist and be fostered to advance to the consumer the cost of labor, but organizations to advance the price of the finished article are to be punished with severity. The reconciling of these inconsistencies and the attempted enforcement of the State laws solving the most absorbing problems will be watched with the most intense interest.

"The earnest hope of every patriot will be that those who write the law, those who construe its meaning, and those who enforce it will be guided by the light that will come from calm, deliberate investigation, and not be swayed by the catch phrases of the political damagogue."

In connection with his address Senator Manderson read a letter from President Choate, under date of London, Aug. 17.

The Acting President was instructed by resolution to cable Ambassador Choate, extending the greetings of the association and regretting his absence.

Adolph Moses of Chicago presented the memorial of the Illinois Bar Association for the creation of John Marshall Day—Feb. 4, 1901, which marks his ascension to the bench. The Chair was instructed by resolution to appoint a committee of fifteen anent the subject.

CORPORATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark, N. J., addressed the association this evening on "New Jersey and the Great Corporations." He said in part:

"With the increase of business prosperity there has come within a few months past a very great increase in the number of large corporations. This increase has come not by the growth of old companies, but through the combination of small companies into large ones. The result of this has been an enormous aggregation of capital and the control of vast industries in the hands of a few organizations.

"The rapid increase in the number of large combinations has caused alarm and aroused opposition among the people, and a strong demand is made that something shall be done by the States and the National Government to restrict this power of combination and restore the benefit of free competition.

"'Anti-Trust' is already becoming a political watchword. It is expressing itself more loudly in the utterances of political leaders and popular agitators, and more effectually in the decisions of the courts sustaining the validity of statutes declaring that combinations to prevent competition or to fix prices are illegal at common law as in restraint of trade.

"At the same time, and apparently in spite of all these things, the tendency to concentration increases, and when agreements of combination among several corporations are declared illegal, they all turn their property over to a new corporation.

"The remedies devised against combinations in the form of agreements and trusts seem to be inapplicable to the combinations that consist in the actual merger of existing corporations, or in the formation of companies which merely exercise the common right of the purchase of various properties and the good will of many business enterprises.

"And yet, although the legal form be different, the practical result of the transaction remains the same. There is the same aggregation of capital, the same combination of many individual enterprises under one control, the same avoiding of competition, and the same tendency toward what is commonly called monopoly. The political and economic results are practically the same, and it is evident from the manifold expressions of popular opinion that the people well understand that the result is the same.

"The struggle between the two principles of individualism and co-operation will continue, and the question whether the best results are to be obtained by competition or combination will be fought out until one prevails over the other, or a new and composite result is obtained. This is a question of political economy, but at the bottom it is the conflict between two social desires, and as Chief Justice Holmes of Massachusetts has lately said, the law is after all but the expression of the prevailing social desire, and courts and lawyers, therefore, have to deal with these questions, and we must at least have some knowledge of what these desires are and we must be familiar with the tendency of the statutes and decisions in which these desires are expressed."

STATE'S POLICY DEFENDED.

He then gave a detailed history of the corporation laws of New Jersey, and defended the policy of his State. Continuing, he said:

"The difficulty is that there is nothing really new in the situation, except the extraordinary size of the corporations, the large amount of property controlled, and the vast extent or their enterprise. Their appearance is alarming, but, after all, the size is only the result of unduly rapid growth, and it is not easy at once to devise means to check overgrowth without risk of destroying the life.

"Combination of capital has become a necessary part of the social organization, and it is hard to stop it at any particular point in its development. The corporation has become the established means of uniting the money and energies of individuals to accomplish large undertakings, and there is no ready rule of law or of political economy to be applied to determine to what extent they shall grow or how much property they shall acquire.

"One of the inducements to the promotion of large corporations and the combination of industrial properties is the inflation of stock, and the creation of fictitious stock is one of the most serious evils of the whole movement. This can be discouraged, though not wholly prevented, by the requirement that nothing but money shall be taken in payment of capital stock.

"I cannot go in detail into the question of remedies.

"The fact remains that the legislation against trusts and combinations as conspiracies fails to reach the corporations already organized, however large they may be or however large a part of the trade they may control.

"The practical question to be considered is, how we shall deal with the great combinations of capital in their new form as corporations. Shall we apply to them the rules of law and principles of public policy that are applied to corporations in general, making only such changes as new conditions and new dangers seem to suggest, or shall we regard them as something altogether new and monstrous, a class by themselves, enemies of society and beyond the pale of the law?

"It is insisted that because the objects they accomplish are the same as those of the trusts, and the trusts have been held to be illegal as monopolies and contracts in restraint of trade, the great corporations must, therefore, be treated as illegal, their corporate franchises revoked, and their property taken away from them. The difficulty is to distinguish between one corporation and another, and to make any uniform law that shall strike at the large corporations without affecting the ordinary rights of property and discouraging the combination of capital that is now required for large undertakings.

"The mere fact that a contract is intended for the purpose of avoiding competition does not make it illegal. To prevent competition may incidentally work a restraint of trade, but it is of the essence of freedom of trade that men shall not be compelled to carry on business unless they wish to do so. They cannot be compelled to compete against their will.

STRONG TENDENCY TO COMBINE.

"It is certain that the tendency in the business world toward combination and consolidation has not been seriously checked either by public opinion or adverse legislation and judicial decision. The repeated assertion that such tendency is contrary to public policy has had scarcely any effect upon the actual results, although it may have changed the means by which they have been reached.

"The conditions of trade and manufacture are very different from what they have been. The extent of the territory that can be profitably occupied has become much greater and larger undertakings can now be more easily controlled under a single management.

"The great combinations of capital are new, and there has not yet been time to ascertain by experience what is the actual effect of uniting many enterprises for the purposes of reducing the cost of production and regulating the prices of commodities.

"The obvious effect is to reduce competition, and it is competition that has been the ruling force in the struggle for existence in the commercial and industrial world. It was supposed to be competition alone that prevented men from asking more for their products than they were worth, and this being removed there seems to be nothing to restrain the rapacity of those that control any industry; but the natural progress of production is from competition to combination, and from combination to co-operation.

"We have reached the second stage, but have not yet had experience of the effects of combination on a large scale. Nor do we know whether in the removal of competition there may not come the saving of ill-directed energy, the regulation of supply in accordance with the demand both in place and in time, a saving in the cost of production and a steadiness and a certainty of industrial effort and result and the command of all the capital needed for any useful enterprise, and that out of all these there will not come an increase of actual wealth, a wider distribution of it among the people as stockholders in the general corporations, and a decrease of the cost of commodities to the individual man.

"There are grave dangers in the new conditions, and it is well that the courts are alert to guard against them, and are zealous to defend the people against the rapacity of the rich and powerful, but in most matters of business it is safer to let the people take care of themselves rather than for the courts to interfere with liberty of contract and the natural course of trade. If combinations of capital become too large to be managed with safety and profit they will fail. If they serve a useful purpose, and are in accordance with the laws of social development, they will go on, and the courts will be powerless to stop them."

COTTON MILL TRUST PROGRESS.

Representative of $150,000,000 Syndicate Now at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—Nelson G. Greene is here representing a syndicate of New Yorkers, who want to control the entire number of cotton mills in the country on a capitalization of $150,000,000. He declines to give his offering prices,

BOERS CONCEDE NO MORE

Notify England that They Adhere to Their Latest Offer.

BURGHERS GET MAUSER RIFLES

Arms to Go Through Cape Colony Intended for Transvaal—War Measures Considered in England.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 28.—Replying to the latest propositions of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Government of the Transvaal has notified him that it adheres to its latest offer, and will not make any further concessions.

According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martinis for Mausers.

A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The Cape House of Assembly is again debating the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State, and presumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists, as every speech made to-day was received with almost absolute silence in the Chamber.

William P. Schreiner, the Premier, personally appealed to his followers to refrain from answering the criticism of the opposition, lest they should drop words of ill-feeling.

The entire opposition rose to support the motion for adjournment made by the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former Premier. Sir John, who repeated the arguments he had used in the previous debate, asked the Premier what action the Cape Cabinet proposed to take in the matter.

He said that the recent speech of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, England, has forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion, the Cape Government ought to follow the example of Portugal at Delagoa Bay and refuse to permit the transit of arms as long as the crisis lasted.

After Sir John Gordon Sprigg had finished a pause occurred, the House waiting for the Premier's reply. Finally Mr. Schreiner rose and declared that, under the Customs Convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, and he did not intend to tear up that convention, knowing, as he did, that there would be no war. "In the event of war," said, "I would not lack the true imperial spirit."

Mr. Schreiner described Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion as a party dodge, and said he declined to be dictated to or to be driven into a hysterical policy by the Progressives.

Mr. Schreiner then read a letter from President Steyn of the Orange Free State denying any intention on the part of that Government to take up arms in any aggressive or defensive manner against the British Government or Colony. It was the fixed policy of the Orange Free State, President Steyn continued, never to take up arms except when attacked or in support of its treaty obligations.

The letter created a profound impression, as clearly showing the purpose of the Importation of firearms. Several members dwelt upon this pnase, and Mr. Schreiner promised, in the case of future consignments, to consult the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, which, he admitted, he had not previously done. He also asserted that the Cape Colony would maintain neutrality in the event of war.

Eventually Sir John withdrew the motion for adjournment.

It is understood that a detachment of the Cape Town garrison will proceed to Mafeking, and a strong force from Maritzburg to Laing's Nek within fourteen hours, there to await developments.

ENGLAND PREPARES FOR WAR.

Troops Will Be Concentrated at Laing's Nek and Mafeking—Orange and Transvaal Are Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"British troops will be immediately concentrated at Laing's Nek and Mafeking, and it is believed that the British programme will be to surround the Transvaal and then to negotiate a new convention."

According to The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, the belief is still entertained there that the British Government is opposed to extreme measures; and it is reported that President Krüger is so well aware of this that he has just cabled countermanding conditional orders for large meat supplies.

Although not definitely known, it is assumed here in London that Mr. Chamberlain had the reply of the Transvaal Government before he delivered the Birmingham speech. It is also believed that on the receipt of President Kruger's offer of a five years' franchise and other concessions, Mr. Chamberlain wired that they were unacceptable, and suggested modifications. If this be so, and if the reply to that suggestion—that the Transvaal Government adheres to its latest offer, and will make no further concessions—be President Kruger's final answer, the position is ominous.

The importance of President Steyn's letter to Mr. Schreiner lies in the fact that an offensive and defensive treaty exists between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The St. James's Gazette yesterday said it had learned that a recent inspection by Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, disclosed the fact that nine-tenths of the reserve shells and cartridges in the Pretoria forts were inefficient, and that an immediate order to renew the supply was placed in Europe.

BOERS WILL RESIST.

Say It Requires Only a Spark to Do Mischief.

PRETORIA, Aug. 28.—The reports of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last Friday have been calmly received here. President Krüger said:

"Let the newspapers bring whatever they like. I cannot say whether they report Mr. Chamberlain correctly. When he speaks to me direct, I shall listen and shall know how to reply."

Commandant General Joubert, in the course of an interview, declared that the whole republic would resist like one man any interference with its independence.

State Secretary Reitz said he believed Mr. Chamberlain was only speaking for himself and not for the whole British Cabinet. The situation, he declared, had not grown worse, but there was danger that a spark might fall into the magazine and do mischief.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 28.—The Uitlander Council held a long meeting to-day to discuss the acute business distress that has followed the prolonged political crisis. It was decided to bring the situation to the notice of the Imperial Government.

Troops to Go from Queensland.

BRISBANE, Aug. 28.—In consequence of the increased tension in the Transvaal affair, the Queensland Government is making preliminary arrangements to dispatch a contingent to South Africa.

ENGLAND WANTS TRANSVAAL.

Rev. Dr. Meiring Says Present Crisis Was Brought on by People Who Wish Great Britain to Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The Rev. P. G. J. Meiring, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg, is in Montreal on his way to Washington as the representative of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa at the Pan-Presbyterian Congress which meets in the American capital early in September. The Rev. Mr. Meiring is a prominent figure in political as well as church circles in Johannesburg, being prominently identified with the reform, or progressive, party in the Transvaal, and a close personal friend of Gen. Joubert, the leader of the Progressists.

Mr. Meiring to-day gave the Afrikander side of the controversy in the Transvaal. The agitation in the Transvaal he considers to be the work of interested persons in high places, whose object is not the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders, but the wiping out of the Transvaal as an independent community and its absorption by Great Britain. Were such not the case, he asks, why the present great outcry against "Krueger oppression," began concurrently with the victory of the reform party in the Volksraad in April last, when, as a natural result of such victory, the extension of the franchise and the redress of other admitted grievances would follow by the free action of the Transvaal Government and without the need of a resort to war.

That such is a fact, Mr. Mairing recites what he terms the systematic source of oppression and cupidity practiced by England upon the Boers from the time they left Cape Colony, in 1836. He says they then migrated into the then uninhabited region beyond the Orange River. They assigned three reasons for this exodus—English partiality to the Kafir robbers, the enforced use of the English language in a country where few Englishmen lived, and the abolition of slavery. Upon reaching what is known as Natal, the territory was purchased from the Zulus, who afterward massacred the Boers, who later drove the Zulus to the mountains. No sooner were they fairly settled than an English gunboat appeared in the harbor of St. Lucia Bay, and Natal was proclaimed to be British.

Not desiring to live as the subjects of any power, the Boers were forced to go west to the Orange Free State to establish a popular government. Shortly after their settlement the English Governor, Sir Henry Smith, proclaimed the country British, basing his action upon the ground that the Boers, once having been British subjects in Cape Colony, they remained so, and wherever they settled it became, ipso facto, British territory. Then the Boers fought and lost, and were forced to "trek" to the country now called the Transvaal, at that time—1845—a land where no man, black or white, made his habitat.

In 1872 alluvial gold was discovered, and a number of English and Scotch miners came there. Following this came the wars with the Kafirs, which were difficult of suppression. Thereupon the miners sent a petition, purporting to be in the name of the people of the Transvaal, to England, asking England's assistance to repel the invaders and govern the Transvaal. In response the English Governor sent a small company of soldiers, at the head being one Theophilus Shepstone, who at once proclaimed the Transvaal English territory.

Deputations sent to England to ask a revocation of the proclamation failed to bring about the desired result. Then the Boers again took up arms to protect their country from the encroachments of England, and the result was Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. England relinquished her claims on the country and gave the Boers their independence. Instead of seeking revenge for the defeat of a small body of men she acknowledged her error.

In 1884, after the discovery of gold quartz, foreigners flocked to the country not to make their homes, but to seek wealth. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that the Boers refused to grant the new population the right of franchise, when with it they could control legislation and take the government out of the hands in which it belonged.

Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has outained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are two political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter has contended that the Franchise act should be broader, and that the principle must be acknowledged that residence entitles the possessor to a vote. Heretofore the latter party has always been in the minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last it obtained a small majority.

The Liberals having obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws were about to follow as a natural consequence. In the meantime, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal.

The dynamite monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Uitlanders complain. The Transvaal Government has granted an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75s. a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50s. With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive Party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, proposed to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Krüger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly. The reason which had influenced the Government in granting the concession was, however, not difficult to appreciate. It was argued that if the importation of dynamite were permitted, no company would be likely to establish a powder manufactory in the Transvaal. The country would accordingly be without the means of obtaining a home supply of explosives in the event of war, and might find difficulty in obtaining munitions elsewhere.

As for the statement that the monopoly prevented the working of all but the richest claims and was an unendurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presents some figures which he claims dispose of that contention. During the year 1898, he said, the total output of gold in the Rand, according to the official returns, amounted to £15,000,000, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders, who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe, amounted to £4,800,000; the sum paid in wages to white laborers was £2,700,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000, and the expenditure for native Kafir labor was £2,600,000. The same returns showed that the Johannesburg Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 675 per cent. on its capital, the Ferrari Company 300 per cent., the Crown Reef 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries paying such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railroad monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given before the discovery of gold in the country, and before, therefore, there were any prospects that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive Party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expropriation of the railroad and its ownership by the Government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the natural course of events, now that the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, this monopoly would shortly be removed.

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known, the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their Government with the rights of the Boers.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom and have been imbued with a spirit of right and justice toward others. If it were true that a few interested persons, most of them in high places both in England and in South Africa, had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for and receive the treatment we deserve at the hands of the English nation. I do not believe that any one who possesses right feelings and is capable of the influence of sentiment will be able to read the history of the Afrikanders without sympathizing with them and without reaching the conclusion that a war forced upon them by England would be criminal."

Mr. Meiring will leave for Washington in a day or two. He bears with him letters of introduction to many prominent people in that and other cities of the United States. After leaving Johannesburg and before coming to Canada he made a brief tour through England and Scotland. He says that if the crisis in the Transvaal had occurred before he left he would have remained there till the end.

Frankfort Honors Goethe's Memory.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 28.—This town is gayly decorated with flags to-day in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe, which was celebrated to-day. The birthplace of the poet was crowded with visitors from all parts of Europe and America. The ex-Empress Frederick attended the ceremonies, which were under the auspices of the Free German Academy and the Goethe Society. Speeches were made by Prof. Erich Schmidt and Prof. Valentin of London.

Prof. Soley Accuses Great Britain.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. John R. Soley, in continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuela case, dismissed the line of Sir Robert Schomburgk as valueless and as based on grounds now known to be fallacious. He maintained that Great Britain had violated the agreement of 1850, since when, he added, she has been stripping the contested territory of its most valuable products of gold and silver.

Baron Wynford Is Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—William Draper Mortimer Best, Baron Wynford, died to-day, in his seventy-fourth year.

Two Deaths from Plague in Oporto.

OPORTO, Aug. 28.—Two more deaths from the bubonic plague have been reported here.

CANADIAN IRON MINES SOLD.

Whitney Syndicate Buys the Belle Island Properties.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the other capitalists who arrived here last week to effect the transfer of the Belle Island iron mine from the Ferrona Company to the Whitney syndicate, returned to Canada last night, having successfully accomplished their business.

This insures a large development of the deposits by the Dominion Steel Company.

SUICIDES FROM GRIEF.

A Canard Drives High Sheriff of Donegal to Take His Life.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—J. M. Sinclair, High Sheriff of Donegal, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday on receipt of the announcement that his daughter, eighteen years of age, had been drowned in another part of the country.

The latter story now turns out to be false and has caused an immense sensation in the county, where the family is most prominent. The author of the falsehood which caused the father to commit suicide is unknown.

THE KRAAL CLOSED TO WOMEN.

They Are No Longer to See the Kafirs at London's Show.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The officials of the Greater Britain Exhibition, at Earle's Court, London, decided to-day, on account of the recent scandals, to close against women the Kafir Kraal, peopled by 300 African natives, who depict scenes of savage life, in connection with the exhibition.

No official notice of the closing was posted, and an extraordinary scene ensued this evening about 6 o'clock, when some 500 women appeared at the gates of the kraal, seeking admission and protesting their disappointment.

AMERICAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Charged with Killing His Partner and Found in Costa Rica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—Mail advices received here from Port Limon, Costa Rico, report the arrest there of a man named Rutherford, who is alleged to be the murderer of Best Harding Archer, an American, who was murdered here in 1897.

Rutherford, it appears, was Archer's partner, and disappeared after Archer's death, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide, in spite of the suspicious facts in the case. This caused such widespread indignation that further investigation was begun two months ago at the request of the United States.

WANTED KOREA'S THRONE.

Wang Eui Soo Met Death in the Attempt to Become a Ruler.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—The steamer Tacoma brings news of a recent attempt to seize the throne of Korea made by an alleged member of the old royal family, Wang Eui Soo.

Soo has been in exile since his birth. He returned to Seoul on May 2, at once made himself known at the royal palace, and declared himself the rightful King. He was arrested, but so unusual were his actions that the court physicians adjudged him insane and he was liberated, but immediately afterward rearrested by order of Lady Mo, the power behind the throne of the kingdom.

He was sentenced to death and decapitated.

RUSSIANS QUIET IN CHINA.

Not Interfering Now with Workmen Employed by British Concern.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—Advices received to-day from Hankow, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, show that the Russians, who had attempted to eject workmen employed by the British concern of Jardine, Matheson & Co. from property which they had been instructed to fence in, and who were checked by the prompt action of the British Consul and the Captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, have refrained from further interference.

The party of bluejackets that was landed from the Woodlark to guard the property has been withdrawn.

CHINA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

To be Established at Shanghai by American Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The National Manufacturers' Association has purchased in Shanghai, China, a building containing 40,000 square feet of floor space, and as soon as practicable a permanent exhibition will be established there. One hundred firms have asked for space, and all but two have signed contracts. Exhibits from the National Export Exposition, which opens here next month, will be sent to China after the close of the exposition.

The Shanghai exhibition will be the beginning of a competition with England and Germany by this country for the China trade. It will be conducted on the plan of the Commercial Museums of this city.

EAST SIDE BUTCHERS MEET.

Decide Not to Accept at Present Plan Submitted by West Side Dealers for War on the Trust.

The New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, the east side organization, met last night in the Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms to consider the questions arising out of the recent advance in the prices of meat. It was believed that they would take steps similar to those taken by the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, which recently decided to organize a corporation for the purpose of fighting the big Western dealers.

To accomplish this result the organization from the west side of New York sent Louis A. Meyer, as Financial Secretary, to last night's meeting. What was done at the meeting was not of such general interest as a suggestion which Mr. Meyer presented. This suggestion is similar to a plan which was carried out in New York a number of years ago by the Marquis Demores, who came with a scheme to supply the consumers here with meat "from ranch to range."

The plan Mr. Meyer presented came through a letter from a company known as the Capital Company of Northwestern Texas. The letter claims that the company has at the present time 100,000 head of cattle which it will ship to New York at once. It says it can supply New York with 200,000 more in a year. The price of cattle to the butchers is to be from $28 to $38 on foot. This price, Mr. Meyer claimed last evening, was 4 cents less than the price now paid by the retailers, and would enable them to sell beef as low as before the recent advance.

The meeting, which was presided over by George H. Shaffer, President of the organization, decided for the present not to accept the plan suggested by the west side organization. The reason, as explained by several of the members, is that the butchers concerned in the body which met last night all furnish meat to first-class families and they have not so severely felt the advance in prices as the butchers of the west side.

The butchers' National and State organizations also had representatives present. President William G. Wagner of the National body refused to discuss the situation, except to say that the National organization is taking great interest in the fight, but has not decided yet to act as a body.

TO FIGHT THEATRE SYNDICATE.

Uriah H. Painter of Washington to Build a Broadway House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post will announce to-morrow morning that Uriah H. Painter, manager and principal owner of the Lafayette Square Theatre of this city, will carry his fight against the theatrical syndicate into New York City.

It is said that he has organized a company, purchased property on Broadway, and let contracts for the erection thereon of a theatre, which will be one of the finest in New York City. It is to be completed by September, 1900.

It is announced to be Mr. Painter's purpose to send agents abroad and scour the theatrical market for plays. If successful in his fight with the syndicate, he expects leading managers throughout the country to co-operate with him. Mr. Painter made an effort to secure Daly's Theatre, but was outbid by the syndicate.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION

Details of Another Disastrous Attempt to Reach the Pole.

EXPLORED FRANZ JOSEF LAND

Compelled to Return When Mr. Wellman's Leg Was Hurt—One Man Buried in the Far North.

HULL, England, Aug. 28.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman Polar expedition, who returned to Tromsöe, Norway, Aug. 17, after having successfully completed explorations in Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day. He walks with the aid of crutches, as his right leg is still useless. It was seriously injured when Mr. Wellman fell into a snow-covered crevasse while leading his party. The explorer was accompanied by the American members of the expedition, who are well. In an interview Mr. Wellman said:

"The object of the expedition was twofold—to complete the exploration of Franz Josef Land, of which the north and northeast parts were practically unknown, and to reach a high latitude, or even the pole itself. The first object was successfully accomplished. The second would have been achieved, at least to a greater extent than by previous explorers, but for the accident to myself."

The expedition started from Tromsöe June 26, 1898, and reached Elmwood, the headquarters of the Jackson expedition, July 28, where the Stars and Stripes were hoisted underneath the Union Jack. The latter had been flying over the deserted settlement for nearly two years.

The provisions left for Prof. Andrée, the missing aeronaut, were found untouched.

After leaving letters about his own expedition Mr. Wellman, taking a collapsible house with him, proceeded due east for Cape Tegetnoff, and arrived there July 30. At that place the party landed all their stores and the steamer returned to Norway.

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

"We established our headquarters in the little house brought from the Jackson station," continued Mr. Wellman, "over which flew the Stars and Stripes. Desiring to push further north with the greatest speed, I dispatched Baldwin, Aug. 5, with the Norwegians, sledges, dogs, and boats, myself and the other intending to follow in a few days. Shortly after Baldwin's departure I discovered that, owing to a sudden break up of the ice, I was unable to proceed, but I sent two Norwegians to notify Baldwin to build his outpost, leave two men in charge of it, and return to my camp."

Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau told of the doings of his expedition. He said: "Sept. 21 my party reached Cape Heiler, in latitude 81, where we decided to make an outpost. From the very outset we had a constant fight with high seas, ice, and wind, and there was a continual fog. The ice underneath us parted with terrific crashes, leaving us adrift on small floes. Here we built a station and called it Fort McKinley. We stocked it with blubber and meat, and, leaving there two volunteers, Ventzen and Bjoervig, I started to return Oct. 22 to headquarters. I arrived there Oct. 30 in safety, in spite of great hardships, cold, darkness, and ice."

The party spent the Winter comfortably in Harmsworth House, which was completely buried in snow. They killed many bears. On Christmas Eve Mr. Wellman was nearly killed by a bear which attacked him. The beast struck his shoulder and knocked him to the ground, when the dogs rushed up and drove it off.

VENTZEN FOUND DEAD.

On Feb. 18, 1899, Mr. Wellman, accompanied by three Norwegians, with sledges and dogs, started north. Continuing, Mr. Wellman said:

"On Feb. 26, 1899, I arrived at Fort McKinley. Bjoervig, rifle in hand, stood at the mouth of the snow tunnel. He wrung my hand, and with tears in his eyes said: 'Poor Ventzen is dead.'

"'Of course, you have buried him,' I said.

"'No,' Bjoervig replied. 'He lies there,' pointing to the hut. 'I kept my promise.'

"The two men had made a compact, in case of death, that the survivor would keep the other's body till help came. In that little hut the quick and the dead had slept side by side through two months of arctic darkness. Bjoervig said he had managed to keep up his spirits by reciting aloud Ibsen's poetry. The next day we gathered stones, and under these we buried our dead comrade. A few fitting words were spoken as we stood around in 70 degrees of frost.

"After a delay of ten days the party, including Bjoervig, pressed north in sledges, and by March 20 had reached 82 degrees at a place east of Rudolf Island. The prospects then were most reassuring. We had three months of the best season before us, and were confident of reaching 87 degrees. Though, of course, we had suffered from cold, we were all in fine form.

THE ACCIDENT AND RETREAT.

"Then a seemingly trivial accident turned the satisfactory advance into a precipitate retreat. While struggling with the sledges in rough ice my right leg was bruised and sprained by my fall into a snow-hidden crevasse. For two days I went on, and, if other circumstances had not occurred, I should have pressed onward so far that I would never have been able to return alive. At midnight March 22 we were awakened by the crashing of the ice under our feet. It swayed and deep crevices yawned about us. Several dogs and sledges were crushed. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see a path of safety. Expecting to be overwhelmed at any minute by the ice, we scrambled over the field of ice and saved most of our equipment, except the dog-food, reaching a place of safety in half an hour. Our brave Norwegian comrades did not express the slightest fear.

"While it was possible to go on for a time, my leg now demanded a retreat. For two or three days I stumbled along, until I fell. There was nothing to do then but get on a sledge and be dragged back to headquarters by the men and dogs. Forced marches by my devoted comrades saved my life.

"The point at which we turned back was twenty-five miles northwest of Freeden Islands, where Dr. Nansen landed in 1895. North of these islands we photographed three islands and some large land, unseen either by Payer or Nansen. We also found that Payer's so-called Dove Glacier does not exist.

"I still believe it is possible to reach the pole by Franz Josef Land. But I cannot say whether I shall make another effort."

SURVEY OF ARCHIPELAGO.

After Mr. Wellman's return to Harmsworth House, April 9, Baldwin and four Norwegians went out to Wilczek Land, charting the unexplored east coast, and discovering a new ice-covered island, extending to 64 degrees east, almost as large as Wilczek Land. They named it Graham Bell Land, after the President of the American Geographical Society. Baldwin returned to the base April 30.

A. Harlan of the United States Coast Survey also took a separate trip before the reunited expedition sailed, July 27, on the steamer Capella. A fairly complete survey of the archipelago has been prepared by Mr. Wellman and his party.

All the men show traces of hardship. Their faces are pale and drawn, and Wellman is much thinner than formerly. His right leg is drawn up a foot from the ground, and it is not known yet whether he will ever again use it. He will consult a specialist in London immediately. Otherwise he is in good health and spirits.

On board El Dorado, the Norwegian mail boat which brought the party from Bergen to Hull, Mr. Wellman was the centre of attraction, and on arriving at Hull the passengers gave him a cordial send-off.

The party proceeded immediately to London, where they arrived this afternoon.

Many Icebergs Near Belle Isle.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The British steamer Ikbal, Capt. Jennings, from Montreal Aug. 16, for Bristol, called here at midnight last night and reported that on Monday, Aug. 21, over a hundred icebergs, many of them very large, were sighted to the northward. The bergs extended over an area stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle eighty miles eastward.

Sixteen Die in a French Mine.

ST. ETIENNE, Aug. 28.—While sixteen men were descending into the Couchard mine at Haute Croix to-day the cable broke and they were all killed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last week of August opens with a sense of change in the social atmosphere which well accords with the suggestion of Autumn that yesterday's cool winds brought. The week will be one of preparation for flittings from seashore to mountains, and from mountains to seashore, while the clubs and country houses in the suburbs are being swept and garnished and put in order for the near and expected home-coming of members, owners, and guests. Another milestone in the year's social progress is in sight and will soon be past, and the Summer season of outing will by another week have been succeeded by what is now best known as the Autumn or suburban season.

***

Golf, which has not been quite so much heard of during July and August, save occasionally at Newport, Southampton, and Narragansett, is now all the talk of the clubs and country houses, and the Autumn opens with the golf devotees full of keen anticipation for the many events which are on the programme. The open tournament that begins to-day at the Newport Golf Club has no less than ninety-four entries, convincing evidence of the continued popularity of the game. Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, who won his title at Onwentsia in July, and who has not been seen on any public links since, will play at this tournament, as will also Arden M. Robbins, who also, while defeated, won prominence at Onwentsia. The Newport champion, Reginald Brooks; the Narragansett champion of last week, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., and such players as R. C. Watson, Jr., Quincy A. Shaw, Harry Hollins, Jr.; F. C. Havemeyer, and Winthrop Rutherfurd will also be pitted against Harriman. With such a tournament the Country Club, the scene of the Vanderbilt ball of Friday night last, will be the Mecca not only for the golfers, but for all the members of Newport society during the present week.

***

Stockbridge will also be a resort of golfers this week, as the open tournament begins there to-day, unfortunately clashing with that at Newport. The St. Andrew's champions, W. T. Gray and T. Markoe Robertson, stand a good chance of winning at Stockbridge, so that New York, represented by Harriman at Newport and by Robertson and Gray at Stockbridge, may have more golf laurels on her brow by the end of the week. Next fortnight more, or Sept. 11, will bring the annual Autumn tournament at Lenox, almost as much an event in the social as in the golfing world, and at its conclusion will begin the series of tournaments at the nearer suburban courses, which are always such a feature of the Autumn season. Truly golf is still king in the American society world.

***

It is fortunate that the Newport golf tournament was fixed for this week, for there was really nothing of any importance scheduled there for these seven days, which come in between Vanderbilt week, as that which closed Saturday is now called, and next week, which is to be marked at the resort by the Yarmouth theatricals and the Horse Show. There are too many people at Newport just at present and too many dinners and luncheons, which necessitate constant movement, to call the resort dull, but there has been a decided reaction there after the crowding gayeties of the week which brought two Vanderbilt dinner-dances and a ball, several beautiful banquets, and the coaching parade. The change in the weather yesterday was at no place more appreciated than at Newport, where there had been almost ten days of continuous gray skies, east winds, and fog and mist.

***

The engagements are announced of William Whittier of this city and Miss Margaret Fearing of Philadelphia, and of William Hampton Morse of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Miss Mary Bond Greenleaf. Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Grant at Newport, probably on Sept. 25, is on the ocean, and is due here next Thursday. He will go to Newport immediately on his arrival. Among the passengers on the St. Paul, which sailed for New York from Cherbourg and Southampton on Saturday last, and which is due here on Saturday, are Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Winslow and their son, Lanier Winslow; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, who have been abroad for over two years, are returning to their home in Flushing, L. I., and will remain here for the Winter. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Miss Grace Lawrence. The Saale, which sails for Bremen and Southampton to-day, has booked among other passengers, the Rev. Ernest D. Baker and Mrs. Baker and the Baroness Serdobin, formerly Miss Estelle Williams of Staten Island.

***

St. Moritz, that popular resort in the Engadine, has had more American visitors of prominence the past month than at any time during its history. A recent letter received from a well-known New York society woman now there has the following information:

"Count de Zogheb, Miss H. of Richmond, Va., and I attended a little dance at the Palace Hotel last night, and never before did I witness such a gathering of costly jewels and dresses. A grand dinner had been given previous to the dance by Lady Manchester in honor of Princess Laetitia. I counted eleven Duchesses sitting next to me in the hall. One was more stunning than the other, with jewels that were almost priceless, the very least certainly being worth more than $100,000. There was the Duchess de Rohan, with twenty rows of large pearls, one row entirely of black ones; then the Princess Pio Savoya of Rome was simply wonderful in dark-blue paillettes, the dress one solid mass, making her appear like a mermaid. Our American women cannot possibly get themselves up in the same style, for such jewels take generations to collect. Of course, when one thinks of it, it seems ridiculous to don such things at a place like this. Most of these Duchesses live in the small hotels and villas, but, outside of this society, the general class of people up here, with very few exceptions, is not very swell. We had a cotillion here last night which lasted till 3 A. M. Dr. Holland led. Over two hundred danced, with absolute order throughout, and at the same time with such snap and go to the whole affair! This is a great week here. We have the tennis tournament, and the place is very gay and full of people. All take tea on the terrace in the afternoon, and the sight is a very pretty one. There is to be a cotillion at the Palace Hotel to-night, and to-morrow night a dinner is to be given to Gallini Bey at the Lac."

***

The absence of the Prince of Wales at Homburg has undoubtedly made a great difference in the English colony, but it is difficult to understand why this has seemingly affected the American colony so much. Americans now there include James Gracie, Mrs. Metcalf Bliss, Mrs. Christopher Robert, Duffus Harris, Mrs. Clarkson Potter and her sister, Miss Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston, Mrs. Westervelt and her son, Leonidas Westervelt, and F. Diodati Thompson. Philadelphia is represented by Mr. and Mrs. Leaming, the Misses Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Miss Ware, and Mrs. Willing Spencer and her sons. Among the notabilities and titled people now at Homburg are the Duke of Cambridge, with his sons, Admiral and Col. Fitz-George; Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir George Wombell, the Hon. Alan Egerton, the Hon. Claude Hay, Prince Gallitzin, Lord and Lady Yarborough, Ambassador White and Mrs. White, and their daughters are also at Homburg. Mrs. Spencer Bower recently gave a large reception, while Mr. Sholto Douglas's ball at the Ritterspark Hotel was the great event of the season. People at Homburg are still talking of the hunting lodge party of Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York. Tennis and golf continue to be popular at Homburg and the golf links are a society rendezvous every day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter have leased for a long term the old estate in Sussex called Storrington Abbey. The abbey is a historical building and was built in 1623 and restored in 1887. It is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The old garden is celebrated for its fruit and its roses and orchids. Mr. Trotter has gone in for fox hunting, and it is probable that the family will reside permanently in England.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Reginald Brooks and James Thompson, the latter a brother of William Payne Thompson, were about the cottage colony to-day saying good-bye to their friends, and to-morrow will be off for New York, en route to Wyoming for a stay of two months for the purpose of hunting big game about Woods Hole.

For the remainder of the racing season the thirty-footer Wawa, owned by Mr. Brooks, will be sailed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Livermore.

Tennis had the call this morning at the Casino, as all three of the various courts were in use.

In the afternoon many of the cottagers attended the reception given by Miss C. Ogden Jones, on Ochre Point.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon at Harbor View to-day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Among those who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Sidney Webster, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

W. H. Baker, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, with his family, are visiting Newport.

Miss Gilmour of Boston is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lee have arrived here from Wilkesbarre, Penn., having made the trip in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven and Miss Haven, who have been the guests of Mrs. William B. Ogden at Pinard cottage No. 2, have left for Bar Harbor.

T. M. Balmaceda, Secretary of the Chilean Legation at Washington, and Mrs. J. F. Thomas of New York, are the arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution will have its regular meeting and dinner at the Cliffs Hotel to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., are visiting in the Adirondacks.

Worthington Whitehouse has returned to New York for a few days.

In the afternoon Cope Whitehouse gave a reception at the Berkeley, where Prince Henri de Croy met many of the cottagers.

Casino registers include Frank McLoughlin and J. S. Walker.

Mrs. Drexel is down for a large dinner dance at her cottage on Ochre Point. On the avenue yesterday it was reportd that Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mackay would give a large function before the season is at an end.

Mrs. Potter Palmer this evening entertained at dinner for young people at Beaulieu. The guests included Miss Marion Monroe of Paris, Miss Elsie French, Miss Gray, Miss Whiting, Miss Clapp, Miss Fish, Miss Virginia Gammell, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Henry Clews, Jr., Harry Lehr, M. De Champs, William Woodward, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, R. Postlethwaite, W. Andrews, W. A. M. Burden, H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Fred D. Grant.

THE WEDDING OF JULIA GRANT.

The Ceremonies Are Set for Sept. 25, at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Grant, to Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, was announced this evening to occur at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, at noon on Monday, Sept. 25. The ceremony will be anything but a large affair, which is the wish of the bride and groom, as well as of their relatives. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nevins of Rome, a personal friend of the family, who has been the guest of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, this season.

The wedding is to be a very simple and quiet affair, so much so, in fact, that the bride is to be unattended. As regards the identity of the best man, that portion of the ceremony has been kept a profound secret, but it is known that he is a bosom friend of the Prince, with whom he will arrive about Sept. 9, to be the guest of Mrs. Palmer. A round of entertainments will be given in honor of the Prince and his friend, the principal affair to be a dinner dance, at which Prince Cantacuzene will be formally introduced to the cottage colony, the majority of whom are to remain until after the wedding.

The bride is to be given away by her brother, U. S. Grant, third, in the absence of the bride's father, Gen. Fred D. Grant, who is at the front in the Philippines. The ushers are to be Worthington Whitehouse,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co

DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.

Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL . . . $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.

Directors.

James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.

Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BOND SALESMAN.—ARE YOU A COMPETENT and successful junior bond salesman, now engaged with an established house, but capable of greater responsibilities? New firm, having ample capital, is looking for such a man. State age and experience. Replies confidential. Address K. O., Box 143 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { Bonds, $100,000 Stock, $500,000

DIRECTORS:

R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

We offer for subscription, at par, in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of $100,000 of the First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company, with Sinking Fund clause providing for the Redemption, at par, of $10,000 each year, each subscriber to receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books are now open. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)

$2,000 United States 5% Regstd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1907.
$7,000 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1925.
52 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y., in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,500 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. prefd.
360 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. of West Virg. prefd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
85 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s Trust Receipts.
$1,000 Patterson Extension R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$6,000 Clev. & Marietta R. R. 1st 4½s, 1935, Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$27,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, August 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(Administrator's sale, estate of Caroline A. Wadsworth.)

$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1916.
160 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., preferred, $100 each.
41 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., $100 each.
80 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co., $100 each.
50 shares Florence & Keyport Co.
6 shares Peabody Mills, $100 each.
30 shares Ocean Mills, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
300 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. $100 each.
20 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will expose for sale by public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on that day, one thousand shares of stock of the Sabine Development Company, which stock was pledged with the undersigned as collateral security for the payment of a promissory note made by one Algernon S. Paddock, dated February 15, 1897, for $7,080, and now held by the undersigned.—Dated New York, July 25, 1899.
KOUNTZE BROS., Trustees, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF the general assignment of LOUIS J. POUVERT for the benefit of the creditors:
Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:
Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee, 169 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..	$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedie, New York.....	74.98
December, 1889..F. Di Humy, New York..	78.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES

DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE

New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.

Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary. President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September, A. D. 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The Books for the Transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed, for this purpose, from three o'clock P. M., sixteenth of August, until ten o'clock A. M., seventh September, 1899.
P. F. LYNCH, Secretary.
Dated at Newark, N. J., August 15th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.

Divided into 500,000 shares, par value $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

60,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

$3.00 PER SHARE.

The issue of 20,000 shares lately offered was largely over-subscribed, and on that account we were obliged to reduce the amounts allotted on the larger subscriptions.

The present issue is offered for the purpose of more rapidly prosecuting the company's business in the production of Liquid Air and the construction of its automobiles and other liquid air machinery. The company has been renting and has now purchased a 5-story brick factory 50x200 in Cambridge, Mass., which has already been equipped with a 100 H. P. engine, two 50 H. P. boilers, pumps, shafting, belting, water tanks, etc., and its operations are progressing very satisfactorily. It is expected within a few weeks to have automobile wagons ready for delivery on the advance orders, which are already sufficient to assure large profits from the beginning. The money secured from the recent issue of stock has established it as an active business corporation, and the success of its plans is already assured.

The exclusive control of the inventions of George Code, Hans Knudsen and Milton Chase, for the economical production of liquid air and the practical application of liquid air as power, **gives this company an absolute monopoly of the best methods of using liquid air; and it will protect its rights in and under these inventions and patents to the fullest extent.**

Its process of manufacturing liquid air is entirely different from any heretofore devised, enabling it to not only liquefy all the air compressed instead of 25 per cent. as is the case with other methods, but to save and utilize about 70 per cent. of the compressed air force developed during the process of liquefying. The cost of production is thus reduced to a far less figure than by any other method, and the company will therefore be practically beyond competition.

The Liquid Air Power and Automobile Co. has the advantage in its personnel of a **combination of both scientific knowledge and mechanical genius,** which, working together, have produced results that have never before been attained because one or the other of these elements was lacking. **It required BOTH the scientific knowledge and the mechanical genius to make liquid air of commercial value,** It is this combination which has made it possible to gain the full benefit derivable from the production of liquid air, the expansive force of the compressed air being used, before liquefying, through a motor which gives us, as stated above, over 70 per cent. of the power, instead of wasting it merely for cooling purposes.

The proceeds from the sale of the 60,000 shares above offered will be used entirely for the purposes stated, more rapid advancement of the company's operations. Only 60,000 shares will be sold at $3.00 per share, and in view of the oversubscription of the former issue, it is believed that an early application will be found advisable to secure stock at this price. Make all checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

This company will make more money for its stockholders than any other investment ever offered, either mining, commercial or inventive, and ALL THE PROFITS from its undertakings WILL BE PARTICIPATED IN BY ALL ITS STOCKHOLDERS ALIKE.

Full information may be secured on application to the company at its executive offices, 186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., where full size working models may also be seen.

Send for new prospectus, giving illustrated descriptions of the company's methods of applying liquid air as power.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

COPPER

Stocks the Money Makers; Mexico the Country; Santa Rosalia the Mines. Prospectus, Maps and Data.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London England; Virginia Midland Railway Co. Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

More Gold Certificates Received.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $480,000 in new $20 gold certificates and rapidly disposed of them. At the Treasury $50,000 in silver dollars was deposited by local banks on account of New Orleans transfers. The money is for the movement of the cotton crop and makes about $125,000 received so far on transfer account.

Orders for German Government Loans

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Deutsche Bank and others are receiving large orders from French capitalists and banks for German Government loans.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	531,223
To date this year	119,577,754
Corresponding date last year	68,389,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$2,577,200
To date this year	$652,555,370
Corresponding date last year	$562,683,030

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	10	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Laclede Gas	⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Tobacco	3¼	W. Side El., Chi., pf.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Metropolitan St. Ry.	3⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	M., St. P. S. S. M.	2⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Brunswick City	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chic. & East. Ill.	2¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	Peoria & Eastern	½
Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chic. Gt. W. deb.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	½	Pullman Palace Car	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Republic & S.	2½
Chic. & Northwest	2	Rio Grande Western	½
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	St. Paul & Omaha	4
Del., Lack. & West.	2¾	Southern Railway pf.	⅞
Den. & Terre H. pf.	3	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Federal Steel	⅝	Wells-Fargo Ex.	½
Gen. Electric	1	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Lead	⅛
Brook. Union Gas	2	Oregon R. & N.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	4⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. & Hock. C. I.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	3
Con. Gas	3¾	Southern Pacific	⅜
International Paper	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Inter. Paper pf.	½	Union B. & Paper pf.	½
Keok. & Des M. pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	.8¾
L., E. & St. L. con. 5s	3	Or. Short L. Inc. A	1

Bonds Declined.

Mobile & Ohio 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1
Peo. Gas cons. 6s	4		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Professional speculators, anxious to force quotations downward, made much ado yesterday over last Saturday's Clearing House statement. It denoted, according to their calculations, the certainty of financial stringency. They were predicting money market rates of 5 and 6 per cent. forthwith. So exaggerated were their statements and prophesies that sympathetic listeners must have felt badly scared; but sympathy was not Wall Street's listening rule. Instead of weakness in the security market strength came; and in a majority of cases the conspicuous stocks of the list scored advances for the day, some of them substantial. The record which has been so clear for a long time past still stays the record—they who own stocks are not to be easily frightened; they keep what they hold because they have convinced themselves of the intrinsic value of what they own.

***

It is the criticism of some adverse commentators on the market that the general list is not showing the strength which is suggested by specialties. They call the market "spotty." To an extent there is foundation for their criticisms. But what is coincidently to be considered is that while here and there, in many quarters, are stocks which show more buoyancy than does the general list, the telling fact is that nowhere in the general list is there weakness. Strength is the rule. That exceptional stocks rise more quickly than do others involves no reflection upon the quality of those others. What seems to be safe reliance is that all the standard stocks are in good form, and this signifies that all the leaders of importance are similarly in good form. Stock market bearishness can hardly be incited by exceptional strength upon the part of shares which seem to be more readily responsive than is the general list. Were their exceptional weakness disclosed, the showing and significance would be very different. Never yet in Wall Street, though, has it been possible to hammer and hurt a hundred stocks because one or two happened to be especially strong, and current bear campaigning on this account is mildly humorous.

***

As to money market conditions, conservative bankers say they are all right.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

Though some delays have taken place and though official action has not hitherto been certain, the New York Stock Exchange is to admit the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company to the "regular list." This represents much that is considered of consequence by conservative interests identified with the property.

The statement originally filed with the Stock Exchange has been amplified and such inquiries as the Stock List Committee of the Stock Exchange desired considered have been answered in detail. The Committee on Stock List sat till late yesterday afternoon in discussion of the application and its attending memoranda. President John W. Gates of the company had come from his Adirondacks vacation to answer in person such questions as the committee cared to propound; and his exposition of the company's affairs was supplemented by informing statements from other Directors. At the end of the session no misunderstandings remained. Official announcement may be made to-day of the listing of both the preferred and common stock.

***

Governors of the Stock Exchange have received copies of the elaborate statement presented by the American Steel and Wire Company to the Stock List Committee. It reviews the organization of the company, sets forth in extenso its business objects, quotes by-law provisions, and especially presents in detail the following:

"The authorized capital stock of the company is $90,000,000, which is divided into 400,000 shares cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock, having preference as to dividends and assets, and 500,000 shares of common stock. The par value of each share is $100. Entire 900,000 shares, both preferred and common, have been issued full paid and non-assessable.

"The preferred stock is entitled to receive in each year, out of the surplus net profits of the corporation, a fixed yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and shall not be entitled to any further dividend or share of profits. The dividends upon the preferred stock shall be cumulative, so that, if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per centum are not paid on the preferred stock, the deficiency is payable subsequently, before any dividends are set apart or paid upon the common stock.

"In case of dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, the holders of preferred stock will be entitled to be paid in full both the principal of their shares and the accrued dividend charge before any amount is paid to the holders of common stock, but after such payment the remaining assets and funds shall be divided pro rata among the holders of both classes of stock. The common and preferred stocks have equal voting powers."

The official schedule filed with the Stock Exchange shows that the American Steel and Wire Company has over two score plants in its ownership and control. The following were acquired from the old American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois: Plants at Anderson, Ind.; De Kalb, Ill.; Evanston, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Salem, Ohio; Findlay, Ohio; Allentown, Penn.; Beaver Falls, Penn., and Rankin, Penn.

And other properties have been acquired as follows: From the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, plants at Worcester, Mass., Waukegan, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal.; Worcester Wire Company, plant at Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, plants at Cleveland, Ohio, Newburg, Ohio, and iron mine property at Negaunee, Mich.; Indiana Wire Fence Company, plant at Crawfordsville, Ind.; Garden City Wire and Spring Company, plant at Chicago, Ill.; Consolidated Barb Wire Company, plants at Joliet, Ill., and Lawrence, Kan.; Laidlaw Bale Tie Company, plant at Joliet, Ill.; Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company, plant at Cincinnati, Ohio; Union Rolling Mill Company, plant at Cleveland, Ohio; Portage Iron Company, plant at Duncansville, Penn.; Newburg Wire and Nail Company, plant at Newburg, N. Y.; Allegheny Furnace Company, plant at Allegheny, Penn.; Pittsburg Wire Company, plant at Braddock, Penn.; Shenango Valley Steel Company, plant at New Castle, Penn.; Oliver Wire Company, plant at Pittsburg, Penn.; Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, plant at Pittsburg, Penn.; Shoenberger Steel Company

than 500 shares caused an advance of three full points in market value.

PAPER TRUST WEAKNESS.

Dissensions apparently exist in the Paper Trust. The common stock sold down yesterday to $35 a share, and though there was something of a recovery the final price showed a loss of 2 points compared with the earlier quotation of the day. Over 5,000 shares of the stock were traded in, but there were few signs of bear pressure. Throughout its recent decline—and the stock is down over a dozen points—there has seemed to be continual liquidation of long holdings.

Insiders insist that the company is prospering; that its earnings are up to expectations; that it has recently strengthened its trade position. But meanwhile the stock is coming out and Wall Street began yesterday to heed certain circulated rumors that the dividend on the common stock may be suspended. An important meeting of the Paper Trust is to be held to-morrow.

ARIZONA LIKE ALL THE REST.

E. M. Sanford of Prescott, Ariz., at present in the city, speaks very hopefully of the business outlook in the West. Prosperity, he says, has come upon the West like a refreshing shower, and he believes it has come to stay.

"The mining outlook throughout the territories," Mr. Sanford says, "was never better than it is now. During the last year as much Eastern capital has been invested in Western mines as in the preceding five years put together.

"The rains of the past few months have helped in the cattle situation. Instead, too, of sending cattle East as feeders, the policy now being adopted is by fattening them on the Western ranches.

"As for the Western crops, they are very good—good throughout all the States. Both corn and wheat are above the average.

"In the agricultural districts there will be less mortgages made for the movement of crops, in proportion to the amounts moved, than at any time heretofore. The farmers are generally moving their own crops rather than mortgaging their property for the purposes of getting advances.

"As for the money situation, you may say that there is plenty of money in the West for all commercial purposes, and I think the prospect is good not only for a continuation of this state of affairs, but for a betterment of it. There is no trouble borrowing money at the usual rates, which certainly are not higher than, if as high, as, in past years. We have no fear of any stringency in the Western money market. Of course, rates differ for different localities, but on the whole they are very reasonable.

"Among miners the feeling in favor of the gold standard is daily growing stronger, while in proportion the 16 to 1 silver policy is coming into disfavor. The sentiment, in my State certainly, is changing rapidly in favor of gold. I do not attribute this to political reasons, but solely to the business belief that gold, the standard of the world, is good as a business principle."

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the Republic Iron and Steel Company declared its first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. It was said that the company will earn for the year 20 per cent. on its common stock.

Mr. M. C. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, one of the Directors of the company, said yesterday:

"Our business is very good. There is a very active demand for iron and steel at present, with good prices, and it is helping us immensely."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £192,000 in gold bars.

Denial by a Director of the Minneapolis and St. Louis of the report that an offer to purchase control of that road had been made by the Illinois Central.

Report that Chicago and East Illinois common stock will probably be placed on a 6 per cent. basis next January.

Weekly statement of the Bank of Spain showing an increase of 1,956,000 pesetas in silver held, and no change in gold reserve.

Declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, payable Oct. 1.

Increase of $257,537 in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's net earnings for the month of July.

Application by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for the production of the books of that company denied.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,595,577; balances, $5,588,765; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $85,792.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅝@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

InContinental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c premium to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day prices were inanimate, except for rentes, which improved on covering purchases. Foreigners were irregular. Rio Tintos improved with the advance in copper. Kaffirs were depressed, owing to the speech delivered by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham on Saturday, but the fall was unimportant. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 59.55.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Business on the Boerse was dull during the early part of the day, transactions being checked by the unfavorable impression created by the speech delivered at Birmingham on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and dearer settlement money; but realizations declined toward the close of the day, money was easier, and there was a partial recovery. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull. The transactions were chiefly realizations

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was one of fair trading, in which the strength and activity of New England Transportation and Rubber Goods, common and preferred, were the predominating features. These two issues enjoyed many times their share of the day's business, and those who bought them early for a rise were not disappointed. Dealing in a new stock—American Ginning—and a spurt toward the close in Otis Elevator preferred also aroused some interest.

Rubber Goods exhibited a vigor quite in the line of its entire course last week, and good buying helped to keep the market for both common and preferred up. The latter class of stock was the more active, some 2,000 shares of preferred changing hands, while only about half that amount of common stock found a market. The preferred, which closed on Saturday at 83¾ bid, opened high, and soon sold at 90. Later it sold up to 90¾ and 91, and then declined a trifle, closing at 90¾ bid, a gain of 1 point net. One broker made a neat turn out of the stock by buying 1,200 shares of it early in the day and selling later at an advance. Rubber common sold up to 36, and closed at 35½, a net gain of 1¼ points.

New England Transportation did not arouse the excitement its activity might have been expected to provoke. Some 5,000 shares of the issue changed hands. It sold up to 10⅛, and closed at 10 bid, a net advance of one-quarter of 1 point. New York Transportation closed at 24½, without change, after having sold at 24⅞. The contrast between the value of these two stocks, each representing the same sort of business and the same amount paid in, $10 a share, is said by some of the friends of the lower-priced issue not to be due to a comparative lack of appreciation of the automobile in New England, however it may appear. They lay a great part of the difference to the larger number of carriages thus far set going by the New York concern.

The morning's trading yesterday was characterized by the quotation of a security new to the curb, which enjoyed enviable activity for a strange arrival. This was American Ginning Company, which opened at 15 bid, offered at 16, and after being traded in to the extent of 500 or 600 shares, and selling up to 16½, closed at 16, an advance of 1 point, with stock offered at 16½. None of the brokers who had orders to execute in this issue was able to tell what amount had been paid in on each share of the stock, and it could not be ascertained elsewhere. The American Ginning Company is a newly organized concern, capitalized at $5,000,000, and incorporated in New Jersey. It is intended to exploit a new patented process for the ginning of cotton, which is said by those interested in the concern to cut the fibre of the cotton less than is the case in the present method, thus effecting the saving of one-quarter of a cent a pound. The company is said not to have secured a plant as yet.

National Gramophone was remarkably weak. It sold at 86 and 87 and closed at 84, a net decline of 2 points. Another notably weak issue yesterday was Electric Boat, the market for which pretty nearly disappeared. Electric Boat common was quoted at 20 at the close, a net loss of 4 points, while the preferred lost 6 points. The final quotation for it was 40, with stock offered at 47.

New Amsterdam Gas common was weak, closing at 34¼, a net loss of ⅞, after a period of no great activity. Otis elevator was remarkably strong, especially at the close. The common closed at 35, a net gain of 1 point, while the preferred made a remarkable advance on a sudden strengthening of the demand, closing at 100½, 4½ points above Saturday's close. St. Louis subscriptions were off, closing at 140, a net loss of 1 point. They were not actively traded in. Some $14,000 Chicago and Alton subscriptions sold at 112⅝. Distilling of America common and preferred was reasonably active and firm. An odd lot of Electro-Pneumatic sold up to 2⅝, and it closed firm.

Amalgamated Copper is quoted at 96½ bid, 96⅝ asked. The offer to sell at 96⅜ was made after 3 o'clock, the hour at which orders from Stock Exchange firms are closed. A minute or so before 3 o'clock 97 was bid for the stock, and none was offered at that figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam	34½	34⅝
New Amsterdam pf.	59½	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	103
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27¾	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	85
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅞	20⅛
Distilling Company of America pf.	59¾	60
Electric Arc Light & Power	7¾	8⅜
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf.	40	47
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf.	67¾	68¾
International Power	70	71
International Pump	23	24
International Pump pf.	73	74
National Gramophone	84	86
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	73	75
Otis Elevator	35	35⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	100½	101
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90¾	91
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	110	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	462	464
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	460½	462
Union Steel & Chain	29	29½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96½	96⅜
American Air Power	70	74
Asphalt Company of America	14¼	14⅝
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95	96
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	123
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅜	25½
General Carriage	33¾	37
Illinois Transportation	5	5⅜
Markeen Copper	11½	12½
Mexican 5s	100⅜	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10⅛
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	24½	24⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs.	140	141½
St. Louis common, when issued	32½	34⅜
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	95½	96½
Tenement Copper	20	20½
Trust Company of America	265	275
*Union Copper	25	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Flatbush & West End 5s	101	103½
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	104	...
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	113	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Ninety-Sixth Street Railway	38	39
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30½	30½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56½	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45⅝	45⅞
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅞

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7½	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	39½	40
Denver Gas bonds	82½	88
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	29
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	78	80
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	91½
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	16	16½
American Typefounders'	45	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	57	60
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Standard Coupler	30	33
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	55
Union Typewriter	15	20
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52½
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	...	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 28, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	910	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	− ¼
66	67	149	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
44¼	44½	730	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44	44	− ¼
94	94¾	140	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ¼
156	...	880	American Express	150	155	150	155	+10
67	69	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅞
5¾	6¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
43⅞	43¾	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
91	91¾	711	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91¼	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ¼
57¾	58	8,050	Am. Steel & Wire	57½	58⅝	57½	57¾	+ ⅝
98½	98¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98½	+ ½
154⅞	155	13,992	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153⅞	155¾	153	154⅞	+2⅜
119	121	30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
40½	41	100	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
43⅞	43¾	1,225	American Tin Plate	43½	43⅝	43½	43½	+ ⅛
90⅞	91	700	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91¼	91	91	+ ¾
131	131½	53,140	American Tobacco	129	132⅝	129	131½	+3⅛
39	39½	4,805	Am. Steel Hoop	38½	39⅝	38½	39¼	+1¼
84	84½	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ½
54½	55	1,075	Am. Linseed pf.	54¼	55⅜	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	23¼	11,090	Atch., Top. & S. F.	23¼	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	19,020	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	66⅛	67½	66¼	66½	+ ⅞
57⅛	57¼	2,445	Anaconda	58	58	57	57	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	590	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ½
73¾	74	1,630	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	74	74	− ½
9	9¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
104	104¼	29,047	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	104¼	104⅝	103⅛	104⅛	.....
139	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	−2
19¾	20	1,810	Brunswick City	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅞
75	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
96¾	97	600	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
58¾	59	300	Central Pacific	59¼	59¼	59	59	.....
20	20⅛	3,375	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
53	55	120	Chicago Con. Trac.	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ⅜
136¼	136½	2,750	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	136¼	137	136¼	136¼	− ⅛
87½	88	1,400	Chic. & East. Ill.	85	87⅜	85	87⅜	+2⅜
16¼	16⅜	10,390	Chic. Great West.	16⅛	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
83	84½	3,700	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	83½	85	82½	84	+1
39⅝	40	3,...	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	39½	41	39½	40	+1
96⅝	96¾	2,530	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	96	97	95⅞	96¾	+ ¾
9¼	10¼	100	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
134⅜	134½	10,740	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.	134½	134½	134½	134¾	+ ½
175½	177	239	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176	176	176	176	+1
164⅝	165	3,125	Chic. & Northwest.	163⅜	165½	163⅜	165	+2
199½	205	200	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	199½	199½	199	199	.....
119½	119⅜	3,325	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	119⅜	120¼	119½	119¾	.....
44	45	200	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	45	45	45	45	− ½
57¼	57½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	− ⅝
98	99	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99¼	99	99	.....
12	13	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
16¼	16½	1,985	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅜
13⅜	14¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49⅝	48	49⅝	− ¼
38⅝	39⅛	4,805	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
8	8	250	Colorado Midland	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
20⅜	21	571	Colorado Midland pf.	19¾	20¾	19⅝	20⅜	− ⅛
5⅝	6	350	Colorado Southern	6	6	5¾	5¾	.....
47⅞	48¼	800	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	− ⅛
17¾	18	2,215	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¾	18	17¾	18	− ⅛
17	18½	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	− ⅝
49⅝	49½	25,430	Continental Tobacco	49⅝	50⅜	49½	49½	+3¼
102⅝	103	23,457	Continental Tob. pf.	99⅞	103⅞	99⅞	102¾	+3¼
183½	184	3,540	Consolidated Gas	184	187	184	184	−3⅜
124	124¼	800	Delaware & Hudson	124¼	124½	124	124	− ¼
176	178	300	Del., Lack. & West.	176	178	176	177¾	+2¾
23⅝	23⅞	1,115	Denver & Rio Grande.	24	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	.....
21¼	21½	650	Des Moines & Ft. D.	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ¼
5½	6	350	Dul., S. S. & A.	6	6	5⅝	5¾	.....
16¼	16½	1,985	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
13⅜	14¼	200	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	39⅛	314	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	45	44½	.....
93	93⅜	300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	94	94	92⅜	92⅜	+3
58	59¼	3,835	Federal Steel	59	60	58	59½	+ ⅜
82	82½	1,950	Federal Steel pf.	81⅞	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ⅛
27	28	480	Fort Worth & Rio Gr.	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
123	124½	300	General Electric	125	125	124	125	+1
64⅝	65	600	Glucose Sugar Ref.	65	65	65	65	+ ¾
109	109	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
29¼	30	405	Hocking Valley	30	30	30	30	+ ½
63¾	64⅝	503	Hocking Valley pf.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
52	55⅜	520	Illinois Central	113¾	116	113⅜	113⅝	− ⅛
22	23½	4,885	International Paper	38½	38½	35	36¾	−1⅜
77	77¼	350	Intern. Paper pf.	78	78	77	77	− ½
16	17	10	International Silver	17	17	17	17	.....
13	14	10	Iowa Central	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
60¼	61	810	Iowa Central pf.	61¼	61¼	61	61	+ ⅜
11½	12¼	300	Kanawha & Mich.	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
11	11¼	610	Kan. City, P. & G.	11¼	11¾	11	11	.....
22	22¼	100	Keok. & D. M. pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
62	65¼	1,929	Laclede Gas	63	66¾	63	65	+3
98	100	100	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	+2
20¼	21¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
81	82¼	3,095	Louisv. & Nashville	82¾	82¾	82	82¼	+ ⅜
112⅜	113¾	12,830	Manhattan Con.	113½	115¾	112⅞	114¼	+ ⅛
15	16	900	Met. West Side Chic.	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
58	60	700	Met. W. S. Chic. pf.	60	60	59¾	60	+2
205	207	3,010	Met. Street Ry.	207	209¾	207	209¾	+3⅜
14¾	15½	2,625	Mexican Central	15½	15½	14¾	15	− ⅜
5⅞	5⅞	3,950	Mexican Nat. certfs.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	− ¼
...	...	21	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	.....
76¾	77¾	1,700	Minn. & St. Louis	77⅜	77¾	77	77½	+ ¼
98	98	200	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
27	28¼	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	26	27⅝	26	27⅝	+ ⅜
650	69	650	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	.....
14	14¼	3,390	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	.....
43	43¼	9,160	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	42½	43⅞	42¼	43¼	+1
50	50½	8,920	Missouri Pacific	50½	50½	49⅝	50	− ⅛
50	52	5,790	Mobile & Ohio	50	52	50	50¾	− ⅛
48	48	520	National Biscuit Co.	48	48	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
32½	32¼	500	National Lead Co.	32½	32¼	31¾	31¾	− ½
111¼	111¼	85	National Lead Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
56½	56¾	1,410	National Steel	56½	56¾	55¾	56¼	.....
98¼	98¾	835	National Steel pf.	98¼	98¾	98	98¾	+ ⅜
119	119	900	New Jersey Central	119	119	119	119	.....
138¼	139¾	3,438	New York Central	138¼	139¾	138¾	139	+ ⅛
218½	219	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	218½	218½	218¾	218½	.....
14	15	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	14	14	14	14	− ⅜
27½	27¼	9,150	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27½	27¼	26¾	27	− ⅛
26¾	27	3,315	Norfolk & Western	27	27¼	26¾	27	.....
72¾	73	660	Norfolk & West. pf.	72¾	73½	72¾	72¾	− ¼
57⅛	57⅝	7,800	Northern Pacific	57⅛	57⅝	56⅝	56¾	− ⅛
78	78	1,050	Northern Pacific pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
48¾	48¾	600	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	48¾	48¾	47½	47¾	− ⅜
77	77	100	Oregon R. & N. pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
47¼	47½	960	Pacific Coast	47¼	47½	47	47	+1
47⅞	47⅞	200	Pacific Mail	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47¼	.....
136½	136¾	2,450	Pennsylvania R. R.	136½	136¾	135⅝	136	+ ¾
120	120¼	1,060	People's Gas, Chicago	120	120¼	120	120	− ½
3	3¼	1,340	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3	3	2¾	2¾	.....
5¼	5½	150	Peoria & Eastern	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
78	78	1,000	P., C., C. & St. L.	77½	78	77½	78	+ ½
97¼	100	600	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98¼	98	98¼	+1½
59⅝	60	165	Pressed Steel Car.	60	60	60	60	− ½
77⅜	78	1,140	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89½	89⅜	+ ⅛
158	159¼	280	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159	159	159	159	+ ¼
22⅜	23⅜	5,200	Republic Iron & Steel	22⅜	24¾	22⅜	24¾	+2¼
74⅞	75¼	1,424	Republic I. & Steel pf.	74⅞	75¼	74⅜	75	.....
22¼	22¾	1,600	Reading	22½	22¾	22¼

SEEKING MAZET WITNESSES.

Subpoenas Served on Three County Officials in Long Island City.

The Mazet subpoena servers visited Long Island City yesterday with a formidable bunch of papers in their hands. They visited the Sheriff's office and found that he was out of town. They then changed the subpoena and substituted the name of the Under Sheriff, William Methven, on whom they served the paper. They next visited the District Attorney's office and served two more on James Downing, a Central Office detective stationed there, and upon Daniel Underhill, the Chief Clerk. Their visit caused cons derable excitement in the offices.

Danced the "Can Can" in Court.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 28.—A big crowd in the police court here this morning heard the troubles of "Soubrette Row" on Washington Street. Mamie Terrill and her mother ran a theatrical boarding house in the row. Mrs. John Danneberger and her daughter ran a rival boarding house in the same building. There has been intense rivalry and quarrels of late have been frequent. A pitched battle took place last week as to who should secure the members of a theatrical company. Scalding water and other weapons of warfare were brought into play. All hands were arrested. In court contradictory stories were told by the rivals. Mrs. Danneberger created a sensation when she interrupted the proceedings by giving an imitation of a can-can dance, which, she declared, was indulged in by Miss Terrill for the edification of her boarders. Justice Hetfield was fairly bewildered, and finally concluded to fine the Danneberger woman and Miss Terrill $5 each and costs and acquitted Mrs. Terrill.

Another Victim of Lockjaw.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—John Van Thun, fourteen years old, died last night at the Wells Memorial Hospital of lockjaw. The boy was injured two weeks ago while preparing to dive into the canal from the stringpiece of an old dock. Just as he balanced himself for the spring his feet slipped out from under him and he fell, landing on a rusty iron spike that cut a frightful gash in his body. The wound seemed to heal quickly, but lockjaw developed. The physicians were unable to do anything for him. Nourishment was administered for a time through a tube inserted in the throat, but the boy was too weak to rally.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Confined to Dealings in Vacant Property—No Business in the Auction Room.

Myer Hellman has resold to Estella Heyman and Henrietta Heine the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, recently purchased by him from Fanny M. Updike.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Adler & Herrman to Henry Seidenberg the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.

The corporation of which Henry Morgenthau is President, formerly known as the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company, transacted business yesterday for the first time under its new name of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. What was formerly the auction room in the Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 Liberty street, has been thoroughly refitted and redecorated and converted into one of the largest and most handsomely appointed banking rooms in the city.

There were no offerings scheduled for yesterday at auction.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,019.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, Darke Street, north side, 365 feet east of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 50 by 87.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,802.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Elm Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Place, for a five-story brick office building, with stores, 50.9 by 24; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, owner; Mullikin & Pruitt of 280 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Crotona Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Thomas & Dunn of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $12,500.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 38; Thomas & Dunn, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 39 and 41 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick and frame office building; John A. Hadden of 16 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Valentine Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Louis Hughes, owner; Robert Glenn of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 415 Grand Street, to a two-story brick shop and studio; C. Furman, premises, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $800.

No. 230 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story dwelling and store; J. Turfler, premises, owner; C. H. McAfee of 26 Charlton Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 28, 1899.

8TH AV, n w corner of 148TH St, 99.11x100; George Brown to Louis Heilman, ½ pa t 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 148TH St, 99.11x100; Louis Heilman to George Brown, 2-5 part 1

1ST AV, s e s, 475 ft n s of Highbridge St, 25x120; Joseph and Charles Davis to John Muskin 1

AVENUE D, 67.11x5x82.5.18.2x×2.5; Fanny D. Cohen to Bella Bergoffen 13,600

LOTS 47 and 48, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Thomas T. Sweetser to Louis and John Brandt.. 1

129TH ST, s s, 382 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11, Philip M. Millspaugh to Emma and Agnes T. Millspaugh and another, 1-6 part, quit claim 1,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 315 ft s of 156th St, 25x77.10x25x77.9; John Schwalbenberg to Frank G. Coryell 6,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 228.7 ft s of 160th St, 17.4x87.6; Helen M. Case to John P. Petty 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 462.11 ft s of Jefferson Place, 23.4x138x23.4x138.1; Gustav H. Schwoppe and others to Catherine A. Lavelle 100

16TH AV, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 150x114, Wakefield; Helen M. Case to John P. Petty 1

159TH ST, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John P. Petty to Helen M. Case 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,791. 16.5x100; James P. Holder to Isabel H. Crombie 1

160TH ST, s s, 434.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x99.11; Gustav J. Staats to Henry W. Staats and another 1,000

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.5x99.11; Henry W. Staats and another to Gustav J. Staats 1,000

WADSWORTH AV, or West New Av, centre line at 175th St, centre line runs e 140x s 25x w 140x n 25; Jessie Dunbar to Charles E. Beck, quit claim 1

106TH ST, 325 East, 20.6x100.11; Michael Cossazzo to Mary Avellino 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 30x99.11; John B. Cole to George V. Morton 100

Recorded Leases.

WINTHROP, Egerton L., individually and as attorney, to Julius Brunings; 113 Avenue B, 4¾ years 1,200

GRAHAM, Ann, to Edward J. Kalser; 3d Av, s w corner of 178th St, 10 years, $1,200 to $1,800

LAUTENBACH, Charles T., to Frederick Hebeler; 2,398 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years ..... $900 to 1,000

FAY, James F. and others, to William Gully; 537 3d Av, 3 years 1,300

RUTER, Dietrich, to John McCann; 126 West 19th St, store, &c., 5 years 960

JUISCH, P., as agent for Arthur Blue, to Joseph Ketzlik; 211 Avenue C, store, &c., 5 years 600

EVANS, William, to George Elchenwald and another; 173 Avenue A, w corner of 11th St, store, &c., 5 years 1,200

Recorded Real Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Max Kobre; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 158th St, due 4,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White, to Charles P. Hallock; 169th St, s e corner Prospect Av, new line, demand 1,300

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Thomas T. Sweetser; Lots 47 and 48, map 155, building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward, 1 year 3,500

BUTLER, James, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s e corner of 70th St, 3 years 400,000

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 236 2d St, demand 11,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 2d St, n s, Lot 512, map of Peter Stuyvesant estate, demand. 11,000

HIRSCHHORN, Isaac, to Peter Doelger; 19 2d Av and 21 2d Av, lease of store and basement, demand 5,500

HOFFMAN, Rachel and Mayer, also Samuel J. Ruth to Sarah H. Powell; 251 7th St, ½ year 10,000

HOFFMAN, Rachel, and Samuel J. Ruth to Abraham Ruth; 251 7th St, 7 months. 2,182

KAISER, Edward J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, s w corner of 178th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

KITCHEN, William R., to Albert R. Conkling; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 7 months 2,000

KITCHEN, William, to Michael Hughes; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 7 months 2,700

KITCHEN, William, to Mary Nason; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 3,000

LECOUR, Aimee R., to Daniel J. Ramel; 133d St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 10,000

LILLIENDAHL, Charlotte H., to Solomon Moses; 158th St, s s, 638 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 2,000

METZMEIER, Louis and Margaretha, to Lucia O. Schupp; 704 East 136th St, 1 year 1,500

METZMEIER, Louis and Margaretha, to Herbert B. Taylor and another, trustees; 704 East 136th St, 3 years 11,000

McDERMOTT, Joseph, to Hamilton Bank of New York; 122d St, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, demand 3,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to John B. Campbell, executor and trustee; 105th St, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 21,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Henri Strasbourger; 105th St, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 2,000

NEARY, William J., to Jacob Ruppert; Park Av, s e corner of 129th St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

HOE, Mary S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Westchester Turnpike Road, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, with land under water, &c., 1 year 25,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Berry B. Simons and another; 211 East 95th St, 2 years.. 2,500

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 58.8 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 58.8 ft n of 140th St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 86.2 ft n of 140th St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 58.8 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 58.8 ft n of 140th St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year 42,500

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year 42,500

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Mary C. S. B. Fox; Nelson Av, w s, 300.9 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 4,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, and Herman, to Stanley Dekar, Cherry St, n w corner Oliver St, demand 5,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest, to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; 180th St, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 2 years 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company (four assignments) $76,800

CLAUSEN, George C., to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company 6,500

CLAUSEN, George C., to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company (two assignments) 15,500

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to Ignatz Hoff 2,500

HOUSAH, Selig, to Globe Realty Company. 1,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Twelfth Ward Bank ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 12,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 23,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 10,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 15; Louis Black against Rachel Levy, owner; Simon Levy, contractor $411

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; John Carfara against Emilia Glass, owner; Jacob Levy, contractor 440

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 159th St, 50x100; John C. Rodgers & Son against Bruce Taylor, owner and contractor 539

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; the Robinson Stoneware Company against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor 140

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Hookey & Mueller against Frederick C. Burlingame, owner and contractor 1,139

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x—x131.5x221.6; Gustav H. Hamann against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor 2,570

94TH ST, 19 East; Disken Brothers against Solomon Bachrach, owner and contractor. 249

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; the Union Cut Stone Contracting Company against William Kitchen, owner; William and Andrew Kitchen, contractors 1,600

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 142d St, 24.11x102.11; Hamilton Place x27.2 to St x113.6 to beginning; Francis B. Robert against George F. Purrington and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Harde.

ELTON AV, n e corner 160th St, 50x100; Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c., against The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LAIGHT ST, s w corner Washington St, 62.6 x225 to West St x62.6x— to beginning; also, Washington St, n w corner Hubert St, 53x228.6 to West St x s 26.9x e 24.9x irregular to Hubert St x100.8 to beginning; George T. Maxwell and another against The Linde Company, (action to recover judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Conway & Westbrook.

MERCER ST, 235; The New York Savings Bank against Thomas M. P. Mills and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Webber.

75TH ST, s s, 253.6 ft e of 1st Av, 55.6x102.2; Joseph Taubles against Adolph Wiedhopf, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. L. Allen.

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100x25x120 10; Catherine O. Corcoran against Patrick H. Feeney and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, C. H. Machin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6⅝
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69¼c; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@21¾c; No. 2 white, 22⅞@23c; No. 3 white, 21½@23c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.55@8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.35@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d; futures opened at a partial 1-64d advance and closed at 1½-64@2-64d net decline; December-January, 3.25b; January-February, 3.25b; February-March, 3.25½b; March-April, 3.26b; April-May, 3.27s; May-June, 3.27½s; June-July, 3.28b; August, 3.30½b; August-September, 3.29½b; September-October, 3.27½b; October-November, 3.26b; November-December, 3.25b. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, more inquiry, but not much doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75 7-16	75 7-16	74	74⅛
December	78⅛	78 9-16	77 3-16	77⅝
May	80⅝	81	80⅛	80⅝
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	37⅜
December	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½
May	....	....	....	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70⅞	70 15-16	70	70
December	72⅞	73	71⅞	72
May	75 13-16	75⅞	74⅞	75
Corn—				
September	31⅝	31 11-16	30 15-16	31
December	28⅝	28 11-16	28½	28½
May	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼
Oats—				
September	20¼	20¼	20	20
December	19⅜	19⅜	19 9-16	19⅝
May	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜

COTTON.—After opening easy at a decline of from 5 to 10 points, the market worked within a narrow range of changes. The market made feeble rallies, but the upward movement was held in check by unusually large receipts in the South. A steadier feeling prevailed in the afternoon, on a scattered demand, which came chiefly from local shorts. Near the close shorts became frightened, owing to the small amount of cotton offering, and in an effort to cover sent prices upward with a rush. The market was finally firm, with prices 2 to 3 points net lower. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 6⅛c; New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 13-16c; Charleston, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	5.82@5.85
September	5.79	5.79	5.78	5.84@5.85
October	6.00	6.05	5.97	6.04@6.05
November	6.06	6.08	6.03	6.09@6.10
December	6.10	6.16	6.07	6.15@6.16
January	6.14	6.21	6.13	6.20@6.21
February	....	....	....	6.23@6.24
March	6.20	6.27	6.19	6.26@6.27
April	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30@6.31
May	6.26	6.34	6.27	6.34@6.35
June	6.32	6.32	6.31	6.38@6.40

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Prices were weakened a full cent per bushel on September wheat and about ⅞c on later deliveries as a result of liquidation, which lasted pretty much throughout the entire day. Visible supply figures were 34,696,000 bushels, against 5,027,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75⅝c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78⅞c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76⅛c, to arrive; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77⅝c; No. 2 red, 73⅝c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Close: Wheat, in store—No. 1 Northern, August, 69c; September, 67¼c; December, 68¾@68½c; May, 71⅜c; new, August, 68c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 69⅝c; new, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 67⅝c; new, 66⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71⅝c; September, 71½c; December, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅞c; September, 68⅝c; December, 69⅜c; May, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 62⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70½c. Rye—No. 1, 54½c. Barley—No. 2, 41@42½c; samples, 35@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 38¾c, elevator, 39¼c delivered, and 39¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track, mixed, 29@28c; track, white, 26½@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¾c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. Exporters bought 96,000 bushels.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38¾@40¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $17.85, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.95@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.75@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16.50, latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15, bulk; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80, second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran—In bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.25@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6⅜@6¾c; pigs, 7⅛c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western S. P., 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.60; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South American, $6.35; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, $5; Western, $5.12½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c bid; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 55s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 78s. Cheese—American finest white, 50s 6d; American finest colored, 51s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common firm, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d.

COFFEE.—At the opening prices were unchanged to a decline of 5 points, and scarcely departed from the closing prices of Saturday more than 10 points altogether. Cable accounts were a little mixed. The Havre market made no change, with Hamburg reporting a partial decline of ¼ pfennig, with the market at Rio firm for coffee, and 1-32d lower for exchange, and the market at Santos steady at an advance of 100 reis. The market for futures was finally steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	4.30@4.35
September	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30@4.35
October	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
November	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
December	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
January	....	....	....	4.80@4.85
February	....	....	....	4.90@4.95
March	....	....	....	4.95@5.00
April	....	....	....	5.00@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 528,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M. market ruled quiet and unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 17,000 bags. January, 32.75; February, 33.00; March, 33.25; April, 33.50; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 31.75; September 31.75; October, 32.00; November, 32.25; December, 32.50. Rio coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6$250; exchange 8d; receipts, 14,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 313,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $15.75; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.65; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.80, and in bulk, $5.30; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.25; refined cases, New York, $9.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 28c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.50; tar oil, bbls, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47@47½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Spirits turpentine, 42½@45c; resin, A, B, C, D, E, 95c; F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, 1.65; N, $2; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits turpentine, 43½@44c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $2.70 and $2.70; tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Turpentine, 43c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$6; Western heifers, $4.50@$5.10; bulls, $2.50@$3.50; cows, $1.50@$4.10. CALVES—$4.50@$7.50; culls, $4@$4.25; grassers and buttermilks, $2.62½@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; export wethers, $4.25@$4.50; lambs, $4.25@$6.25; culls, $3@$4. HOGS—$4.75@$4.90.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Smith.
2—Brundage vs. Brundage.
3—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
4—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
5—Bryant vs. Seaver.
6—Jackson vs. Kantrowitz.
7—Paul vs. Morton.
8—Robins vs. Robins.
9—Matter of Wechsler.
10—Merritt vs. Rosenberg.
11—Herrmann vs. Weisskopf.
12—Bock vs. Bohm.
13—Frothingham vs. Stillwell.
14—Peters vs. Queen.
15—Matter of O'Brien.
16—Grau vs. Lieber.
17—John Church Co. vs. McCready.
18—Nour vs. Vincennes Novelty Mfg. Co.
19—Woolsey vs. Schillinger.
20—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Tostevin.
21—People, &c., vs. Perlman.
22—Blum vs. Blum.
23—Gerlach vs. Rohter.
24—Matter of Freestone.
25—Matter of Bathgate Av.
26—Matter of Grote St.
27—Matter of Arthur Av.
28—Matter of Walton Av.
29—Matter of Morris Av.
30—Gottlieb vs. Zung.
31—Josefsohn vs. Gahn.
32—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
33—Shapiro vs. Abramson.
34—Berry vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—Wood vs. Sedgwick.
36—Greeboerg vs. Murray.
37—Van Planck vs. Godfrey.
38—Matter of Weiner.
39—Matter of Maloney.
40—Cantor vs. Roessel.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Doretha Lembein, | Emma Doris Laage.
Thomas W. Evans,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Kolb vs. Davis—E. B. Le Fetra. Matter of Smith—James J. Nealis. Wimmel vs. Wimmel—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Ives vs. Samuels—E. B. Le Fetra.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
Estate of DANIEL VALENTINE, deceased, at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John Sabine Smith, Esq., Referee.

FORDHAM, 24th Ward, N. Y. City.
WEBSTER AVENUE, west side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100.61x25x100.56 feet.
DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100 feet.
Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street; KNEVALS & PERRY, Defendant's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street; JOHN A. CARNEY, Defendant's Attorney, 13 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Greatest Bargain in
Washington Heights.
Four sold of the 17 and 18.6 four-story American basement and three-story high stoop private dwellings on the east side of
Hamilton Terrace,
Between 141st and 144th Streets.
First Street east of St. Nicholas Av.
The Only Restricted Street
NORTH OF 125TH ST.
Call and examine these houses in this beautiful, healthful, and growing neighborhood. Always open.
JOSEPH COAR, Builder.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, and flagged, and macadamized; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Ave. and 183d St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cts. per week
Will pay for, and $115 will buy, a fine building lot at Sherman Park, adjoining the County Seat of Westchester. Improved. Developed, and crowded with advantages. No interest. Taxes'65 cents a year. Titles Guaranteed. Tickets ready. Write or call.
SHERMAN PARK CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y. Branch Offices, 2 East 125th St. and 2,857 3d Av.

HOUSE GIVEN AWAY, WHITE PLAINS; owner must sacrifice handsome house, with acre of ground; beautifully finished; magnificent surroundings. Address "ANSWER QUICKLY," Box 87 Times.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY
And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.
Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms.....$4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms.....3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms.....3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms.....4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, oppos

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a easterly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along Dey Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the day of 189 for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in said Boroughs of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh21-1aw6mTu

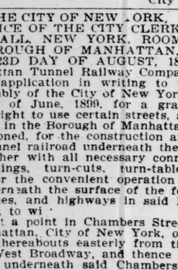
BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.) thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:



93d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, the amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 16th day of August, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au22-2aw4w Tu&Tu8s12&s19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HELEN MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

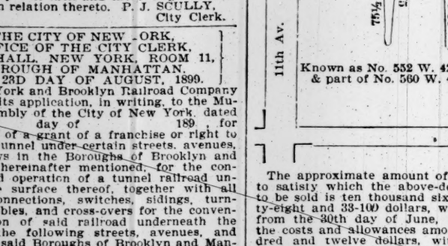
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Known as No. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 550 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

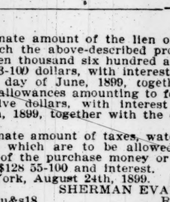
Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 408 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the same more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd. 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 126 West 81st Street.



West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $274.25, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the foresaid moneys, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 408 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the same more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd. 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 126 West 81st Street.

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,582.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
au29-2aw3wTu&F&s19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Known as No. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 550 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 408 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the same more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd. 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 126 West 81st Street.

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,582.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
au29-2aw3wTu&F&s19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Known as No. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 550 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.
a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 408 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the same more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd. 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 126 West 81st Street.

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,582.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
au29-2aw3wTu&F&s19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-1aw6mTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN COLLMAN and MICHAEL COLLMAN, individually and as members of the firm of COLLMAN & BROTHER, Bankrupts. No. 1,399.

To the creditors of Joseph Collman and Michael Collman, individually and as members of the firm of Collman & Brother of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John Collman and Michael Collman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,384.

To the creditors of Joseph Jordan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Jordan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 28th, 1899

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY T. SATTLER, Bankrupt. No. 817.

Notice is hereby given that Henry T. Sattler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NO. 1,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ward E. Robinson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Ward E. Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 29, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—IDA B. SATTLER, Bankrupt.—No. 818.

Notice is hereby given that Ida B. Sattler, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, August 26, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN COLLMAN and MICHAEL COLLMAN, individually and as members of the firm of COLLMAN & BROTHER, Bankrupts. No. 1,399.

To the creditors of Joseph Collman and Michael Collman, individually and as members of the firm of Collman & Brother of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John Collman and Michael Collman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,384.

To the creditors of Joseph Jordan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Jordan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 28th, 1899

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY T. SATTLER, Bankrup

DEVERY SHIFTS POLICEMEN

Transfers Eight Captains and Reduces Detectives to Patrol.

"FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE"

Sends Capt. White, Who Closed Dives in Long Island City and Fought Against Vice, to Newtown.

"For the good of the service," as he explains it, Chief of Police Devery yesterday shifted eight Police Captains, and reduced six ward detectives to patrol duty. The Chief yesterday declined to go into any explanation of the matter, and used the stereotyped phrase by which he explains all of his orders. The transfers, which are announced in an order by the Chief, are as follows:

Capt. Daniel Moynihan from the West Sixty-eighth Street to the Tremont Police Station.

Capt. John D. Herlihy from Tremont to the West Twentieth Street Station.

Capt. Richard Walsh from the West Twentieth Street to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Capt. W. R. Haughey from the West One Hundred Street to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Capt. Stephen Brown from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Capt. Henry Steinkamp from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the West One Hundredth Street Station.

Capt. Hickman from Newtown to Long Island City.

Capt. White from Long Island City to Newtown.

The following precinct men were transferred and will do patrol duty in the precincts to which they are assigned: Thomas Devine, West Twentieth Street to Old Slip; James F. Perkins, West Twentieth Street to Oak Street; Leroy Schneider, West Twentieth Street to Leonard Street; Charles Baxter, West Twentieth Street to Mulberry Street; William J. Fogerty, West Sixty-eighth Street to Delancey Street; and Edward Pierson, West Sixty-eighth Street to Oak Street.

The strangest of these transfers is that of Capt. White from Long Island City to Newtown. Capt. White some time ago was restored to his rank by an order of the court, and when he took charge of his precinct a few weeks ago the saloons and palm gardens along Borden Avenue, the Bowery of Long Island City, were running with little regard to the law. Capt. White began a vigorous onslaught on these places, and had succeeded in closing many of them when he went on his vacation. He returned on Saturday last, and found that while he was away matters had gone back to their original condition. All Sunday he, with his wardmen, visited the resorts and closed most of them. One dive keeper who resisted his authority was locked up, and with the others vowed that they would get even. Capt. White also warned the women who frequent the neighborhood to move away, and it was only on Sunday night that he announced that there would be no violations of the law while he was in command. If he had to remain on post continually. Just what happened at Headquarters yesterday morning is not known, but within twelve hours of Capt. White's vigorous campaign Chief Devery has seen fit to transfer him to Newtown "for the good of the service."

It would also appear that Capt. Herlihy had come into favor again, as evidenced by his removal from Tremont to an important precinct like that of which the West Twentieth Street Station is the headquarters. The trouble over Capt. Herlihy was what led to the retirement of Chief McCullagh and the removal of the two Republican Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton. Herlihy was in disfavor with Senator Sullivan when he commanded the Fifth Street Station, and his transfer was demanded. McCullagh refused to meet Tammany's demands, and was forced to retire.

Devery's first official act after he was made Chief was to transfer Herlihy to the uttermost limits of the city, sending him to Wakefield. Some months later he was again transferred, to Tremont. Not long ago Herlihy was a witness before the Mazet committee, when it was suggested that he would make some disclosures anent his transfers, but Capt. Herlihy blandly told the inquisitors that he had been sent up among the goats at his own request, and it was said at that time that by this means he had made his peace with the police officials and Tammany Hall. In the light of yesterday's events, it would seem that this view was the correct one.

Capts. Moynihan and Steinkamp have had considerable trouble of late in their precincts. Several policemen in Steinkamp's command have achieved unenviable notoriety. One of them was suspected of murder, and in the investigation that followed it was proved that the policemen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station hardly made a pretense of patrolling their beats on the last tour. Policeman O'Brien, who was sent to Sing Sing several months ago from Stebbins Capt. Rhodes while the latter was in an ambulance on his way to the hospital, also belonged to Steinkamp's command.

The transfers of Capt. Walsh and Capt. Brown are looked on in the light of an advancement, and no importance is attached to the transfer of Capt. Haughey. All of Capt. Moynihan's and Capt. Walsh's men were reduced from ward detectives to patrol.

All of the transferred men reported at their precincts at 6 o'clock last evening.

HELD FOR McGUIRE'S DEATH.

Asylum Keepers Charged with Manslaughter by Coroner's Jury—Doctors Uphold Attendants.

Daniel O'Connor, Thomas Sexton, and Patrick J. Ryan, attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, were formally charged by a Coroner's jury yesterday with having caused the death of James McGuire, a paretic. It was claimed that the keepers, in order to subdue McGuire, beat him with a stick until his body was covered with bruises and six ribs were broken. Coroner Zucca recommitted the prisoners to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. Spellman, the assistant physician who was in charge of Ward 23, in which McGuire was confined, stated at the inquest that he was summoned to the ward by one of the attendants, who told him McGuire had become violent and that it had been necessary to use force to subdue him and that he needed medical attendance.

The doctor found McGuire seated in a chair unconscious. He ran to the drug department for stimulants, and soon after administered them, but McGuire died five minutes later. The doctor found six ribs had been broken, a large contusion over the chest, and other bruises. When McGuire entered the hospital, about three weeks before his death, he was in good condition. In his opinion the attendants had not used any more force than was necessary.

Dr. R. W. Rowe, who was in charge of the hospital at the time, said that after investigating the case he suspended the attendants and notified the Coroner. He was of the opinion, however, that no more force than necessary was used to subdue the patient and that, from what he could learn, the injuries were caused by McGuire coming in contact with the arm of a wooden settee during the struggle. Dr. Rowe admitted there had been other cases where it had been charged patients had died from assault at the hands of attendants, but that in each instance the Coroner had exonerated the attendants.

Dr. Percy Bryant, the Superintendent of the hospital, who was absent at the time of the death of McGuire, was also a witness. He testified that his orders to the attendants were not to use unnecessary violence to overcome patients. He was of the opinion that in this case undue force was not used, and he believed that the broken ribs were caused by contact with the settee.

The brother and father of the deceased were called upon to testify and stated that the dead man had never been violent and that his slight unsound condition of mind was the result of using alcohol. The father, in concluding his testimony, said: "I am convinced that my son was brutally murdered by these three men. Dr. Spellman came to my house and said that my son had died after a convulsion and that I must not be surprised if his body was bruised and black, as it had been necessary to use force to control him."

Dr. Spellman was asked by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan why he had gone to the house of the McGuires and notified them, when it was customary to send a telegram. He answered that he merely wanted them to know about it. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, after little deliberation.

WHISKY WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Trust Has Made No Reply to Proposition of the Independents and Lively Fight Is Looked For.

The indications are that there will be a lively fight between the ninety-five independent distillers of Kentucky and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, a branch of the Whisky Trust. The answer expected yesterday to the proposition submitted by the independents to the trust on Friday relative to the allotment of production was not received. The product agreed upon in Kentucky is 18,000,000 gallons annually. Of this the independents demand 50 per cent. The trust, with only fifty plants, wants to limit the independents to five-eighteenths.

"We have received no answer to our proposal," said Secretary John F. Pogue of the independents' Executive Committee at the Hoffman House last night. "Certainly, if a reply was intended, it would have reached us to-day. It looks very much as though the trust had gone into its hole and drawn the hole in after it.

"We have submitted our proposition. We shall make no further overtures. Of course we shall report what we have done to our people. We are not going to close our plants or go out of business. Perhaps we may form a combination. Our experience of late has tended to educate us that organization is necessary. One thing is certain: any further proposals relative to the production of whisky in Kentucky must come from President Rice and his associates."

SEABRIGHT VICTIMS' FUNERAL.

Services Held for Katherine Louise and Juanita Teresita Terry and C. W. Trippe, Jr.

The funeral of Katherine Louise and Juanita Teresita Terry and Charles White Trippe, Jr., who were killed last Wednesday at Seabright by a train, was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Charles W. Trippe, father of the boy and brother-in-law of the two girls, at 326 West Seventy-eighth Street. The bodies were brought yesterday morning from Long Branch, where they had been in charge of an undertaker since the accident. The surviving members of Mr. Trippe's family came home the day before, including Mrs. Trippe, who was seriously injured at the time that her two sisters and her son were killed, and who was unable to leave her bed yesterday to attend the funeral.

The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Father Joseph H. Bigley, pastor of Holy Trinity Chapel, consisted only of the reading of the Roman Catholic service for the dead, first in Latin and afterward in English. There was no music, and the officiating clergyman was attended by only one altar boy, who recited the responses to the prayers. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present.

Katherine Louise Terry, who was the full sister of Mrs. Trippe, was twenty-two years old. She and Mrs. Trippe were the daughters of Charles Bullard, who died in Belgium many years ago. After his death their mother was married to Juan Pedro Terry, a brother of the late Antonio Terry. Juanita Teresita Terry, who was thirteen years old, was the child of this union, and inherited from her father an estate which is said to exceed $5,000,000. It is supposed that this large fortune will fall to her half sister, Mrs. Trippe, with whom she had lived since the death of their mother.

The remains of the three victims will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

GAS WAR DECISION.

Justice McAdam Denies Mandamus to a New Amsterdam Stockholder to Inspect Company's Books.

The application of Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, the owner of seventy-five shares of stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, for a mandamus to compel the company to permit him to inspect its books, records, papers, and contracts, was denied yesterday by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court.

Gen. Pierson alleged that since the corporation had decreased the price of gas from $1.10 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet the revenue of the company had been cut in half, and that its income was not now sufficient to pay its expenditure without a serious diminution in its dividends, and that it must be selling bonds or stocks to meet the deficiency. He stated that his dividends prior to the reduction amounted to 12 per cent. per annum.

The issuance of the writ was opposed on the ground that Gen. Pierson had no right to see the books, and an allegation by him that the company had arbitrarily reduced the price was met by the statement that it had only done so after the Consolidated, the Standard, and the Mutual Gas Companies had cut their rates, and that the reduction was necessary in order to retain its customers, many of whom had gone over to the Consolidated Gas Company.

The New Amsterdam Company also alleged that Gen. Pierson's application was not made in good faith, but with an ulterior purpose.

Justice McAdam, referring in his decision to the fears of the petitioner that the New Amsterdam Gas Company cannot sell gas at 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and may in consequence have to go into the hands of a receiver, says: "There seems to be nothing to justify those fears. The petitioner has not furnished any facts or experts that gas cannot be profitably sold at the reduced price, and the fact that a competing company is able to furnish it almost as low and pay dividends would seem to prove that there is still a margin of profit left. No information contained in the books would aid in settling the 'gas war,' which must, like many of the 'cut rate' wars of the past, adjust itself."

Russell Sage would not discuss Justice McAdam's decision because he had not read it. Of the general gas situation he said:

"The Standard Gas Light Company is ready to talk business at any hour of the day. The companies at war will, however, have to settle their differences before anything can be done. I do not at present see any end to the gas war. The Standard is attending to gas making, and is not in the fight between Consolidated and New Amsterdam. Let them restore rates and then a basis of action will be established. Stories of settlement? Oh, yes, there are plenty around. I've just heard that everything's going to be settled before you know it."

DEATH IN CLAM CHOWDER.

William H. Johnson Dies After a Trip to Rockaway Beach.

William H. Johnson, thirty-three years old, died at the residence of Mrs. Julia Rohing, 1,981 Second Avenue, from possible ptomaine poisoning. Johnson lived at 715 Seventh Avenue, and was employed as a conductor on the First Avenue car line.

In company with Miss Tillie Hanover, he went to Rockaway Beach on Sunday, where he ate some clam chowder. Soon after eating the chowder he returned to New York, escorting Miss Hanover to the Rohing home, where she lives.

Johnson was taken suddenly ill, and a doctor who was summoned pronounced the symptoms similar to those produced by ptomaine poisoning. He staid with the patient all night, but Johnson died at 7 o'clock.

The Coroner was notified, and Dr. Weston investigated the case, stating that Johnson had died of acute indigestion and possible ptomaine poisoning.

To Toast Our Mayor Abroad.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received a letter from the New York correspondent of a well-known English sporting newspaper conveying the information that the health of the Chief Magistrate of New York was to be drunk at a dinner to be given on Sept. 7, "Colonial Day," at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, in honor of the Australian cricket team, which is now in England. The Acting Mayor was requested to write a letter proposing a sentiment touching either on Australia or on cricket. Incidentally, the letter mentions the fact that Prince Ranjitsihnji, the celebrated Indian cricketer, will soon visit this country with an English team, which has games arranged for this city and Philadelphia. In response, Mr. Guggenheimer wrote, thanking the promoters of the dinner for the courtesy, and promising that the English team would receive a hearty welcome in this city.

Decided Against Ahearn Law.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Police Capt. Edward A. Gans for the appointment of a referee to pass on a bill for $1,537, being expenses in his suit for reinstatement on the police force in 1895. Gans was a Sergeant at the time, and was reinstated by the Court.

BROKER'S WIDOW TOOK GAS

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, Tired of a Servant's Life, Tried to Die.

FROM WEALTH TO INDIGENCE

Formerly She Was Conspicuous in Social Circles of This City—Fortune Lost on Black Friday.

Mary W. Earle, fifty-five years old, a servant in the employ of J. M. Hannan of 4,187 Park Avenue, attempted to end her life yesterday morning by inhaling gas in the house of her employer. She is now in the Fordham Hospital, where it is said that the chances are against her recovery.

Mrs. Earle has a history, and a sad one. As the wife of Mortimer W. Earle, once well-known in Wall Street as a broker, she was a figure in local society thirty years ago, and presided over an establishment in which she was surrounded by such of life's comforts as her wealthy husband could lavish upon her. Mrs. Earle was still a young woman when, in the great financial panic that followed the Jay Cook failure in 1873, her husband's fortune was suddenly swept away. Out of the wreck enough was saved to allow the couple to maintain a semblance of their former position. The final stroke of ill-fortune came to Mrs. Earle nine years ago, when her husband was killed by being thrown from his carriage, and since that time but little is known of the vicissitudes through which she passed, until she finally became a servant in the Hannan household.

About three months ago Mr. Hannan, who is a hardware dealer, was asked by a friend of Mrs. Earle to give the latter a place as a domestic. He did so, and he says that he was surprised at the evident culture of the woman he had employed. She seemed to have traveled extensively, and while she talked but little of herself, it was evident that she had once occupied a position much above her present one. Mr. Hannan and his daughter noticed yesterday morning that Mrs. Earle had not performed her accustomed duties in the household, and when they went to her room they detected a strong odor of gas coming from it. The police of the Tremont Station were notified, and when the door was forced Mrs. Earle was discovered lying in bed with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to the gas fixtures. Several letters, one undated and unsigned, were found in the room. The first is as follows:

I, Mary W. Earle, in sound mind, am driven to end my life in this great city for the want of a home, want of friends, and want of money. I was fifty-five years of age July 27, 1899. I have tried to do my duty, and in the season of the year, when help is hardly wanted, I have been given notice Sunday evening that I must be out to-morrow morning. I have no place on earth to go. I must seek a place elsewhere—where, who can tell? My native place is Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y. I have a grave in Lakewood Cemetery, if some kind person would send me there. Mrs. Thomas Bingham of Cooperstown knew my father and maybe she would see that I was buried there. However, in death, as in life, all friends fail if help is needed. I must be laid like any pauper in Potter's Field. God help the poor! I hope my sins will be forgiven.

From the tenor of the other letter it was evident that Mrs. Earle was about to lose her place as a servant in Mr. Hannan's house, and that the fact preyed on her mind. The letter is addressed to Mr. Hannan and is as follows:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to cause you any trouble, but I have nowhere to go and cannot sit in the street, and this time of year it is impossible to find a place. With no home, no friends, and no money, I have nothing left but to end a long, sad life. I have tried to be a faithful servant to you, and you being dissatisfied, I trust you will find some one to do better. I want Mrs. Howe to have what things I have left and leave a note for her. Will you please send it to her, at 2,044 Ryer Avenue? I have a friend, the Hon. William Grant, City of 43 Falls Street, Niagara Falls, who might send my remains to Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., but if it would be too much trouble for you, let it go. I don't suppose it will make much difference to me. I hope you will prosper, and as you advance in life try to have a kind and charitable mind for those in trouble and want. Good-by and believe me, yours most respectfully, MARY W. EARLE.

The Mrs. Howe referred to in the note left by Mrs. Earle, is the wife of Policeman Edward F. Howe of the Alexander Avenue Police Station. She was seen last night, and said that Mrs. Earle was employed in her family for a year. She left of her own accord two months ago to go to the Hannans' She said Mrs. Howe that when her husband died she was penniless and became a seamstress. She was recommended to Mrs. Howe by a trained nurse, whose name she does not now remember. Mrs. Howe said she frequently called upon them, and was at their house last Friday night, when she seemed despondent, but did not mention any intention of self-destruction. When she left the house she said that she would call again.

LOAD OF FURNITURE ABLAZE.

Took Some Time, However, to Convince the Driver of the Fact.

Yesterday was moving day with the Bader family of Voorhis Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. Patrick Deegan, a truckman, of Parkville, had been engaged to move the household goods of the migrating Baders to their new place of abode further in town, and bright and early he showed up with his van and team.

An hour later the van, loaded with furniture, was toiling slowly along Ocean Avenue on its way to town. Deegan on the seat was alternately whistling snatches from "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" and pulling at an old clay pipe. Ahead of him, by the roadside, was a group of small boys throwing stones at sparrows. When Deegan reached the boys they uttered a series of gleeful yells and swarmed about the van.

"Hey, yer load's a-fire!" they shouted to the driver.

Deegan took his pipe from his mouth, smiled self-satisfiedly, and reached for his whip.

"Ah, go chase yerselves! D'yer think yer kin work an old game like that on the likes er me?" he remarked, with fine scorn.

Then he made a couple of passes with the whip at the boys and drove on. The boys followed, turning handsprings in the road and giving other evidences of intense glee over something, which, however, gave the whistling Deegan no concern.

Several blocks further on a man yelled to Deegan that his load was afire.

"Yes, an' I s'pose me wheel's turnin' 'round, too, ain't it?" returned the van driver, sarcastically.

Some distance further along a fat policeman ran out into the road and frantically signaled Deegan to stop.

"Hey, there, your load's afire!" he yelled.

Then for the first time Deegan looked around.

"Holy smoke!" he exclaimed, sliding down to the ground and proceeding to yank pieces of furniture from the van with desperate haste.

The load was ablaze, sure enough, and blazing merrily, too. But with the help of the policeman and half a dozen buckets of water obtained from a near-by house, the fire, which had probably been started by a spark from Deegan's pipe, was extinguished.

"An' ter think that I cut them kids with me whip fer puttin' me on ter this," said Deegan, ruefully, remounting to his seat and driving dejectedly away.

BURIAL OF JUDGE HILTON.

Body Interred in the Family Plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body of ex-Judge Henry Hilton was buried yesterday afternoon in the Hilton family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral party accompanying the body arrived at the Grand Central Station from Saratoga shortly after 3 o'clock. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Albert B. Hilton, Henry G. Hilton, ex-Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell and their two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and the Misses Horton.

The funeral cortège proceeded at once to Greenwood Cemetery. The services at the grave, which were brief, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, pastor of Bethesda Church, Saratoga.

Three New Copper Companies.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with County Clerk John G. Fisher, at Jersey City, by three new copper companies. The first was the Augang, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The second company is the Oxide. Its capital is $5,000,000. The third company is the Island, with a capital stock of $100,000. The Jersey City office will be the office of the New Jersey corporations' agency.

GERMANS WANT OUR SAUSAGES.

Importer Writes to Mayor Requesting Names of American Dealers.

In a letter to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, a wholesale sausage dealer of Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, asks for the names of manufacturers of cervelat and other sausages, stripped loins, picnic hams, and other cured pork products, with a view to entering into direct negotiations with them for the importation into Germany of such goods.

The writer of the letter says that immense quantities of American-made sausages have been imported into Germany recently and that they have given general satisfaction, despite the fact that the importation of American pork is generally regarded in this country as being prohibited by the German laws

RELICS FROM CERVERA'S FLEET.

Coins Taken from Wrecks at North American Trust Company.

The North American Trust Company received yesterday from its branch office at Santiago, Cuba, some relics of the emphatic and absolute victory gained July 3, 1898, by the American squadron under Admirals Schley and Sampson over Admiral Cervera's fleet. The relics will be especially interesting to numismatists, as they are silver Spanish coins taken from the submerged wrecks of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo.

According to the documents which accompany the two bags of blackened and oxidized money, the local agent of the North American Trust Company paid $600 for them. They were secured by divers who acted independently and were allowed to keep them by the United States authorities. Diver José Angel Montero secured several hundred pieces from the safe of the Almirante Oquendo and from a compartment of the Vizcaya. Diver Eduardo Martinez took 402 pieces. With the coins came the stand and shield of an incandescent light which was in the cabin of Capt. Eulate on the Vizcaya. This is now in President Trowbridge's office.

The trust company acquired the relics as curiosities, and is not likely to dispose of them freely, as a few years from now their value will be greatly enhanced.

CITY OWNS RAINES LAW HOTEL.

Coney Island Resort Operated for Five Years on Municipal Property.

It was ascertained yesterday that for five years the city has been the owner of a Raines law hotel at Coney Island, and that the ostensible proprietor of the place has been paying no rent for that period of time. Searchers in the Controller's office found that the Grand Union Hotel, a well-known Coney Island resort, which formerly belonged to John Y. McKane, stood on property which had passed into the city's hands in 1894 for non-payment of taxes. The Commissioner of Investments of the old Town of Gravesend failed to report the transfer to the municipality, and all trace of it was lost until recently. The property changed hands several times since it was owned by McKane. Of late the place was conducted by Col. A. R. Samuels, who recently made application for an excise license, alleging that the property belonged to him. He was directed to the Controller's office, where a demand was made for five years' rent. Samuels returned later, saying that he had placed the matter in the hands of his counsel. Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised that Samuels be dispossessed. The property is valued at $25,000.

WANTED FOR KILLING A BOY.

Giordindo Struck the Fatal Blow with a Window-Shade Roller.

Joseph Marinni, thirteen years old, of 334 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, died yesterday from the effects of a blow on the head with a window-shade roller delivered by Giodanni Giorindino of the same address on Aug. 25.

On the evening in question Marinni, with two younger brothers and Giorindino's four children, was playing in the street in front of their home. Giorindino, who is a bartender in a saloon at No. 336, came to the door of the place and called his children to him. When they got near enough he struck each one with a window-shade roller which he carried in his hand.

Marinni protested against the whipping, whereupon the man became enraged and started after the boy, who was standing about fifteen feet away. Marinni ran and Giorindino threw the roller at the boy. One of the ends, which was covered with a piece of iron, struck the lad on the head above the left ear, inflicting an ugly gash. The boy was knocked down, but, getting up quickly, escaped.

Marinni returned to One Hundred and Ninth Street, and fell to the sidewalk, exhausted by the loss of blood and the excitement. He was carried into his parents' home and put to bed. Since that time Marinni was unable to talk intelligibly, and could give no account of the accident.

Detectives are looking for Giorindino, who has not been seen since the day he struck the boy.

SAYS A WOMAN KICKED HIM.

Boy Dies in Bellevue Hospital and Mrs. Kate Ristick is Arrested.

John McDermott, five years old, of 508 East Sixteenth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from abdominal troubles. Just before he was operated upon he told the doctors he had been kicked by Mrs. Kate Ristick, who keeps a saloon at 518 East Sixteenth Street.

The lad's mother stated that, according to the story of her daughter, Mary, the two were looking into a candy store window when Mrs. Ristick came along and kicked the boy. She then threw him against a carriage that was standing at the curb, and when he fell to the sidewalk she again kicked him.

Mrs. McDermott said also that Mrs. Ristick had continually assaulted her children, and that she had several weeks ago moved from 516 to 508 East Sixteenth Street to get the children out of the woman's way.

Mrs. McDermott later made a formal complaint to the East Twenty-second Street Station police against Mrs. Ristick, and the woman was placed under arrest. When the neighbors heard that Mrs. Ristick was under arrest they gathered in force and attempted to assault her. The detectives had to take the woman out the rear way over a fence and into Fifteenth Street.

The mob ran around through Avenue A and intercepted the prisoner and three detectives, and the latter had to use their clubs to get their prisoner to the police station. The woman's lawyer tried to secure her release on bail, but Sergeant Fagan told him the case was too serious to admit of any bond whatever.

Detective Sergt. Robinson, who is attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, called at Bellevue Hospital last night and secured a certificate from Dr. Kellogg, which stated that young McDermott's death was due to natural causes.

Charged with Killing a Child.

Bernard Gallagher, the two-year-old son of John Gallagher, living at 92 North Third Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday from the effects of a blow in the stomach, and John Macserybis, a Pole, living at 84 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, is held by the police without bail charged with causing the child's death. It is claimed that he was enraged last Sunday evening by some boys while he was visiting near the Gallagher house and that he threw a part of a brick, which struck the Gallagher child and killed it.

Hitch Over Policeman's Appointment.

The Police Board and the Civil Service Commission are in conflict over the recommendation of the commission for appointment to the force of John F. McLaughlin of 90 Lawrence Street. The recommendation was rejected by the Police Board. This is the second time that McLaughlin has been turned down. When Gov. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board McLaughlin applied for appointment. He had been indicted for assault in 1895, the complainant being Miss Selina Guilfoyle of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Although the indictment was dismissed, District Attorney Gardiner informed the Police Board that in his opinion McLaughlin could have been convicted had the case gone to trial. McLaughlin is on the civil service list, and the Police Board therefore has nothing to do but appoint him, providing he can pass the physical examination.

Railway Car Destroyed by Fire.

A box car loaded with essential oils and oxalic acid arrived in the Central Railroad Yard at Jersey City yesterday afternoon. It was run onto a siding to await shipment to New York. At 9 o'clock last night the acid exploded from some unknown cause and set fire to the cars. The oils fed the flame, making a blaze that could be seen for a long distance. The firemen were unable to extinguish the flames, but the fire soon burned itself out. The car and its contents were destroyed.

Covering for about 2000 assorted legs.
Every size.
Were $6.50 to $10—a very few as low as $5.
$3.50 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TIN PLATE MAY GO HIGHER

Belief in the Trade that the Upward Tendency Will Continue.

ADVANCE IN STEEL THE CAUSE

As a Result of the Increased Price, Rivals Have Organized to Compete with the Trust.

The advance of 27½ cents per box in the price of tin plate, announced last Saturday by the American Tin Plate Company, created little commotion in the tin plate trade yesterday. It was conceded that the upward tendency in the prices of the staple is not yet near an end. Saturday's advance, notwithstanding the fact that the trust only recently advanced prices 50 cents per box, was not wholly unexpected, following as it does the steady climb in the price of steel plate. This latest advance brings the price for 100-pound 14 by 20 boxes up to $4.65 per box, free on board mill, which means an increase in the price since the first of the year of practically $2 per box, or nearly 80 per cent., and makes the price of tin plate higher than at any time since 1891. The American Tin Plate people, however, point to the fact, and the plate jobbers agree with them, that tin plate within the past few years has been by far the cheapest of all the steel products, and that the advance in its price has not corresponded with the rise in raw materials and the increase in the price of labor.

Frank Dickerson, Eastern agent of the American Tin Plate Company, when seen yesterday, said that the advance of 27½ cents per box announced on Saturday was brought about solely by the advance in steel plate.

"We received information on Saturday," he said, "of a big deal in steel plate, in which the entire product of a big concern for a several years' term was contracted for at $38 per ton. This we took to mean that the price of steel plate is definitely fixed at at least $38 per ton for the present, and the price of tin plate was fixed accordingly. By referring to the market quotations it will be seen that the recent advances in the price of tin plate have been relatively less than those in steel plate and other steel products. What further advances, if any, will be made in tin will depend entirely on the steel market."

Members of the plate trade who have any fault to find with the American Tin Plate Company's action complain less of the amount of the advance than at the way in which it is ordered. In other departments of the metals trade, the advance is urged, are gradual, giving a dealer some opportunity to provide for the future.

S. A. Jennings of the jobbing firm of Bruce & Cook, when seen yesterday, said he expected the price of tin plate to advance considerably beyond the present figures owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of raw materials.

"In fact," he said, "I am rather surprised that the advance has not been sharper already. The price of steel plate has risen from $14 to $38 per ton, an advance of more than 250 per cent., and yet the advance in the price of tin plate has been only about 50 per cent. Although the price of raw tin has been comparatively slight, it must be remembered that the price of tin plate is regulated almost entirely by the price of steel. In 100 pounds of tin plate, for instance, there are but two pounds of tin. The cost of labor in manufacture is about 1 cent per pound, and this has advanced 25 per cent. during the past year, so that, all things considered, I think the Tin Plate Trust has been rather conservative in its prices thus far."

It is being hinted in the tin plate trade that the reason why the American Tin Plate Company has not allowed the upward tendency of the steel plate market is the prospect that its monopoly of the tin plate industry in America is to be broken. The thoroughness with which this monopoly has been maintained has excited the admiration and envy of the tin plate trade, and there has always been plenty of capital ready to go into the business when the smallest opening is made. With prices at the present level the margin of profit has tempted competitors who believe that the way is now open, and several independent concerns are on the eve of commencing operations.

Among these is the National Stamping and Enameling Company, which now has forty-four mills practically completed.

The Champion Iron and Steel Company, another rival for the trust, is building eight mills in Muskegon, Mich., and is said to be taking orders now for delivery three months hence.

The Tyler Plant, at Washington, Penn., consists of four mills nearing completion, which, it is said, will be in operation in about a month.

The three companies together, it will be seen, will have an aggregate of fifty-six mills. The American Tin Plate Company operates upward of 350 mills.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park, by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band, to-day, at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Sign of Victory".....Boehne
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Waltz, "The Heart of the Nile".....Herbert
Selection, "Highwayman".....R. de Koven
Cornet solo, "Columbia Polka".....Rollinson
Mr. Finkelstein.
"I Wonder Where She Is To-night".....Dresser
Intermezzo, "Forget Me Not".....Macbeth
Grand comic opera medley, "Tit-Bits".....Wiegand
Potpourri, popular airs.....Mackie
American Fantasia.....Herbert
Characteristic two-step, "Ash-Cake Shuffle".....Tom Clark
"Home, Sweet Home."

At Mount Morris Park, Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Follies Bergere".....Wiegand
Two-Step, "Smoky Mokes".....Holzman
Overture, "Pique".....Leutner
Selection, "Il Trovatore".....Hartmann
Waltz, "Love Knots".....Wormser
Descriptive fantaisie, "At the Old Grist Mill".....Muller
Cornet solo, "Glen Island Waltz".....Short
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture, "Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck"...Von Suppe
March, "Aux Flameaux, No. 3".....Meyerbeer
Medley, "Popular Kentucky".....Tobani
March, "Debutante".....Wallace, Jr.
Two-Step, "A Tennessee Jubilee".....Wiegand

Ex-Policeman a Suicide.

Joseph Leary, a policeman who resigned from the Greenpoint Avenue Station force several years ago, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon at his home, 91 Berry Street, Williamsburg. The family insist that Leary's act was the result of brooding over his brother's death on Sunday. It is alleged that the police of the Bedford Avenue Station made a futile effort to hush up the case. It was 6 o'clock before any call was sent in for an ambulance, and even then the ambulance surgeon could glean but little information.

F. M. Smith Going to Chicago.

F. M. Smith, who was arrested Aug. 17 charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, was yesterday turned over to the Chicago Post Office authorities. He formerly conducted an establishment at 122 West Twenty-third Street under the name of the New York Export and Import Company, the name of an old-established house on Pearl Street. It is alleged that he worked in conjunction with Samuel Davidov, in Chicago, who was arrested there some time ago, and swindled many wholesale dealers.

EXTRA QUALITY 4 DUNLAP & Co. 4

Celebrated Hats.

Fall Styles

will be introduced

Thursday, August 31,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,

London, Scott & Co., Agents, 1 Old Bond St.
Paris, A Gelot, Agent, 13 Rue de la Paix,
Naples, F. D'Arienzo, Agent, Via Roma, 306.

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

FACTORIES—Park and Nostrand Avenues, Sanford and Ellery Streets, Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Fashion's fall recipe for bodily comfort and room picturesqueness—Little Rallying Spots.

But let coziness be genuine. A backless settee, with a few thin cushions and a trembling arrangement of draperies, is an outrage understood by the least artistic persons when they come to sit in it.

The needfuls for success? The quaintest highbacked Colonial and Teutonic settles; broad Oriental couches, draperies, cushions, Oriental rugs in richest and softest colorings.

Construction? Special designs for your special corners carried out in just the right way.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SHOOTING OF KENWORTHY

Lusk Claims He Was Paying Too Marked Attention to His Wife.

HIS VICTIM CANNOT SURVIVE

Prisoner Is a Member of the Twenty-second Regiment and a Veteran of the Spanish War.

Richard Kenworthy, an electrician, twenty-seven years old, who was shot early yesterday morning by Robert J. Lusk, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish war, in the latter's apartments, at 261 West Sixteenth Street, is dying in the New York Hospital. Kenworthy boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Lusk, and a quarrel which led to the shooting is alleged by Lusk to have had its origin in the too marked attentions paid to his wife by Kenworthy. Lusk, who carries a bullet wound in his arm inflicted by Kenworthy in the impromptu duel, is a prisoner in the West Twentieth Street Station. One of Lusk's bullets penetrated Kenworthy's right lung and another shattered his kneecap.

At the time of the breaking out of the war with Spain Lusk obtained leave of absence from his regiment and joined one of the regular army commands which saw service in Cuba. Kenworthy was at that time a friend of the family, and Lusk suggested to him that he board with Mrs. Lusk while he was away in Cuba.

Lusk was at the time Superintendent of Post Office Station G. When he returned last Fall he says he did not find matters in the shape they should have been. His domestic troubles preyed on his mind, and he began to drink heavily. He neglected his business, and six weeks ago was reduced from his position as Station Superintendent, with a salary of $2,000 a year to a clerkship in Station C, where he received only half the salary. Then he drank more, and for the past two weeks has suffered from insomnia. His friends say his conduct was often erratic.

The police learned from Lusk that he and his wife retired to their respective rooms about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. At that time Kenworthy was in his room. Lusk could not sleep, and went out, returning at 1 o'clock. He entered his room and disrobed, and then, noticing that his wife was not in her room, he began a search of the flat.

The parlor was dark, he said, and in searching around he stumbled over Kenworthy, who was seated in an armchair near the front window, and Mrs. Lusk reclined on a sofa at his side. Lusk ordered both of them to go to their rooms, and they refused. Lusk then ran into his room and, arming himself with a revolver, returned to the parlor and fired three shots at his boarder. Two shots took effect as described, and Kenworthy, who was also armed with a revolver, returned the fusillade with one shot.

Mrs. Lusk ran shrieking from the room when the firing began, and, grabbing her two children, rushed into the street. Kenworthy followed her down stairs and fell in the lower hallway, while Lusk, believing that he had reached the street, fired two wild shots from the window in the hope that they might reach his adversary.

It was these last two shots that attracted Policeman Cahill, who, as he reached the house, saw Kenworthy, partly dressed and covered with blood, staggering down the steps. Cahill caught him as he fell, and Kenworthy said that Lusk had inflicted the wounds. Meanwhile Lusk had barricaded him